

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE URGES WESTERN UNITY ON DISARMAMENT

OW180341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0317 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 18 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday the coming seven-nation economic summit in the United States is very important for the revitalization of the world economy. Nakasone also said he will urge other Western leaders at the summit to unify behind U.S. President Ronald Reagan so that the President can have "flexible" talks with Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov on disarmament. Nakasone was speaking to a meeting of his Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) at the LDP headquarters here.

He said main topics at the summit in Williamsburg, Virginia May 28-30 include high interest rates in the United States, stabilization of exchange rates, North-South problems and East-West relations. Leaders from Japan, the United States, Britain, Italy, France, West Germany, and Canada will meet at the summit to discuss wide-ranging international problems.

Nakasone said for revitalizing the world economy, economic problems in the rich countries are first to be solved, and then dialogue with poorer nations should be expanded for economic recovery. He said disarmament is also an important problem to be discussed at the summit.

Nakasone said the easing of tension between the East and the West is needed to pave the way for disarmament and added that he will appeal other Western leaders to unify behind Reagan to enable him to have "flexible" talks with Andropov.

He said he will explain the position of developing nations in Southeast Asia at the summit as he was asked to do so during his tour of the ASEAN late in April through early in May. Nakasone said he had successfully built relations of friendship with leaders of the ASEAN grouping the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore and said top priority in Japan's foreign policy is given to this region.

He added Japan will not lift its ban on economic aid to Vietnam unless it withdraws its forces from Kampuchea.

JAPAN-U.S. TRADE FACILITATION COMMITTEE MEETS

OW180527 Tokyo KYODO in English 0426 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 18 KYODO -- Japan sought a proper evaluation of its market-opening measures from the United States Wednesday, defending legislation aimed at aiding its structurally depressed industries. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) also rebutted the U.S. criticism of its industrial policy during the latest round of trade talks between the two countries.

Kunio Komatsu, MITI vice minister for international affairs, refuted American allegations one by one during the third Japan-U.S. trade facilitation committee meeting at the ministry with his U.S. counterpart, Lionel Olmer, undersecretary of commerce for international trade. Komatsu pointed out to Olmer the United States and the undersecretary in particular have not appreciated Japan's market-opening steps in the last two years such as reduction of tariffs and revision of law for data communications, ministry spokesman Tomio Tsutsumi told reporters.



The spokesman also said the MITI vice minister reminded Olmer the Japanese Government won the passage in the Diet at an extremely fast speed Wednesday morning of legislation covering the nation's standard and certification systems, a move which would facilitate imports.

The U.S. undersecretary requested that Japan provide his country with information on the new Japanese law designed to assist structurally depressed industries like petrochemical and aluminum, the spokesman related.

The Japanese were noncommittal, saying they would study the American request, the MITI official said.

The meeting came only a day after the two countries would up their first conference on industrial policy dubbed by a U.S. trade negotiator as a key problem in bilateral trade relations.

It was not immediately clear if Wednesday's talks between Komatsu and Olmer helped remove certain misunderstandings on the part of American trade negotiators, including Olmer himself, who had testified earlier Japan was imposing a surcharge on tobacco.

MITI officials explained to the American delegation Tokyo raised the prices of both domestic and imported tobacco and the move was not tantamount to imposition of a surcharge, as Olmer charged.

Ministry spokesman Tsutsumi said the U.S. request for data on the depressed industry aid legislation was made so that Washington may get some idea about implications stemming from possible tie-ups between Japanese and American concerns.

Although the trade facilitation committee failed to discuss industrial policy and high technology in detail, as expected, these and other nagging problems are expected to surface in talks between visiting Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and MITI Minister Sadanori Yamanaka and other Japanese Cabinet Ministers and business leaders Thursday and Friday.

#### TRADE LAW TO FACILITATE IMPORTS ENACTED

OW180425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0412 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 18 KYODO -- An omnibus trade bill to improve Japan's import standards and certification systems was enacted into law Wednesday, eliminating one of Japan's major hidden import barriers criticized by its trading partners. The new law, passed by the Diet (Parliament), covers amendments to 16 related trade laws such as the road transport vehicles act and aims at enabling foreign manufacturers to directly obtain various certifications in Japan.

Other laws amended include the consumer product safety law, electric appliance and material control law, measurement law, fertilizer control law, nutrition improvement law, pharmaceutical affairs law and labor safety and sanitation law. Foreign suppliers will now be allowed to apply directly, not through their agents as heretofore, for government approval and authorization in marketing their products in Japan, eliminating much paperwork and extra cost.

In principle, they also will be treated equally with Japanese makers in the operation of testing and inspection procedures. These amendments are designed to introduce the principle of non-discrimination into the Japanese system of regulatory legislation, government officials said.

MASS MEETING MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

SK180333 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0758 GMT 17 May 83

[Mass meeting held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on 17 May to mark the third anniversary of the uprising in Kwangju -- live]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] A Pyongyang mass meeting will be held soon here at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium to mark the third anniversary of the heroic popular uprising in Kwangju. A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, on the platform of the meeting site.

Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK" were placed at the meeting site. Also placed there were slogan boards which read "We actively support and encourage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths, students and people," "We sternly condemn the great genocide in Kwangju by the South Korean military fascist clique," "Let us achieve the historic cause of national reunification without fail with the united strength of the entire people" and "Let us overthrow the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemies of the Korean people."

The mass meeting site is crowded with working people, youths and students in the city who, recalling with burning hearts the heroic popular uprising in Kwangju in May 3 years ago which excited the nation and mankind, have gathered with surging indignation and hostile feelings against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, who submerged Kwangju, the city of resistance, in a sea of blood and who reduced the whole land of South Korea to a place where fascism is rampant.

Members of many delegations of Chongryon who are now staying in the socialist fatherland are also attending the mass meeting.

Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and Presidium chairman [uijang] of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and Presidium chairman [as heard] of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman [wiwonjang] of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Ku-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Yom Kul-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Democratic Party; Kim Man-kum, Yom Tae-chun and Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium chairmen [as heard] of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; responsible functionaries of the organs of power and public organizations; deans of colleges in Pyongyang; heroes of the republic; labor heroes; labor innovators; and model youths and students are present on the platform. [applause]

U.S. PLAN TO STOCKPILE WEAPONS IN SOUTH NOTED

SK180439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today points out that the aim of the U.S. ruling circles to ship into South Korea a large reserve of war supplies by expending a huge amount of money is to keep hold on it as their aggressive military base and bridgehead, invade the northern half of our republic with it as a foothold and, further, dominate the whole of Asia.

The paper says this, commenting on a U.S. house committee's decision to stockpile in South Korea a reserve of war supplies worth 125 million dollars in the new fiscal year and increase the amount to 395 million dollars in fiscal 1985.

The proves that the U.S. ruling circles are stepping up in real earnest the new war preparations to invade the northern half of the republic, the author of the commentary notes, and says: It cannot be overlooked all the more that the U.S. warmaniacs brought forward this plan at a time when the largest-in-scope "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises, a "preliminary war" and a "test war" against our republic, have just ended and the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance is virtually operating.

All the moves of the U.S. imperialists in Asia are geared for the provocation of another war in Korea.

The decision of the U.S. imperialists to introduce a large reserve of war supplies into South Korea shows that they are working round the clock to unleash another war in Korea.

The U.S. warmaniacs openly ranted that the basis of the northeast Asian policy of the United States is to "dominate" the whole of Korea and South Korea is the "first line" in the execution of the U.S. Asian strategy.

The attempt of the U.S. imperialists to invade our republic and swallow up the whole of Korea by "strength" is a foolish delusion. They must withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all their aggression forces and destructive weapons.

CPRF INFORMATION CONDEMNS 'MYOLGONG-83' EXERCISE

SK140820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) made public an information on May 13 denouncing the extremely provocative war exercises staged by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in succession against the northern half of our republic at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

Noting that this clique staged frantic war exercises dubbed "Destroy Communism-83" from May 9 to 12 in broad areas including Seoul, Kyonggi Province and South Korean Kangwon Province under the pretext of preventing "massive infiltration" by someone, the information brands this as a rash act of the nation-splittists challenging the peaceful reunification of the country.

The South Korean puppets' war exercises staged on the plea of "threat of southward invasion" is a ruse to deceive people and a habitual method they employed each time a crisis was created among themselves, it says, and stresses:

The South Korean puppets this time held the provocative "Destroy Communism-83" war exercises slinging mud at us. This is a heinous attempt to divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people and thereby bring under control the serious internal crisis and realize the wild ambition for long-term office. But this is a futile one.

The anti-communist racket and war exercises will only result in increasing the antipathy and discontent of people and worsening the crisis of their rule.

#### SOUTH KOREAN REINFORCEMENT OF ALARM SYSTEM SCORED

SK130425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique decided to strengthen the "civilian A.A. alarm system", clamouring about "emergency", according to a radio report from Seoul.

The puppets plan to install new alarm sirens at 30 places by the end of June, while moving the existing ones on to high-rise buildings. They also made sure that at public places, such as markets, theatres and playgrounds, alarm is sounded by their own broadcasting facilities.

This is part of the criminal military row frantically kicked up by the puppet clique these days in the whole area of South Korea, while spreading the rumour of the non-existent "threat of southward invasion" and heightening tensions at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

#### CHINESE LAWYERS DELEGATION VISITS PYONGYANG

SK171630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA) -- A delegation of Chinese lawyer headed by Chao Haiba, Vice-chairman of the Chinese Jurists Society, arrived in Pyongyang today. It was met at Pyongyang railway station by Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, personages concerned and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

#### TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CHINA

SK171630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May (KCNA) -- A joint delegation of Korean industrial trade unions headed by Kim Kuk-sam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Mining and Power Workers of Korea and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, left here today for a visit to China. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Hui-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Metal and Machine Building Workers of Korea and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

#### KCNA DELEGATION LEAVES PYONGYANG FOR PRC

SK171210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1114 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its general director Chu Hyon-ok left here today for a visit to China.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Kim Yong-hak, director of the Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House; Chae Chun-pyong, editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON; Chong Ha-chon, first deputy editor-in-chief of NONDONG SINMUN; Han Chong-sop, vice-general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY; Yi Chong-nam, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

USSR GOVERNMENT GROUP VISITS FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

SK161547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (CKNA) -- A government delegation of the Soviet Union headed by vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers N.V. Talyzin arrived in Pyongyang on May 16 to attend the 18th meeting of the inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of our country and the Soviet Union.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u and other personages concerned, Soviet Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov and his embassy officials in Pyongyang.

Banquet 16 May

SK170020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA) -- The Administration Council arranged a banquet for the Soviet government delegation at the Chongnyu Restaurant on the evening of May 16.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by N.V. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov and his embassy officials.

Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u and other personages concerned were present there.

Speaking first at the banquet, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae said: Today the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have registered many successes in their endeavours to fulfil the 11th Five-Year Plan adopted at the 26th party congress.

The Korean and Soviet peoples have supported and closely cooperated with each other all the time on the common front against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. We treasure the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and will make every possible effort to further strengthen and develop these relations.

Vice-Chairman N.V. Talyzin spoke next.

After referring to the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, he said: The Soviet Union, together with the Warsaw Treaty nations, proposed peaceful proposals for international security, resolutely opposing the aggressive designs of the United States and its allies.

Saying that he was deeply impressed by the modern architecture and flats erected in Pyongyang, he declared: We know well that the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea are registering successes on the threshold of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic.



We sincerely wish the Korean working people new success in fulfilling the tasks of socialist construction advanced at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in the struggle to reunify the country peacefully in a democratic way.

The attendants of the banquet raised glasses to the strengthening and development of the relations of friendship and economic and technical cooperation between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

#### SOVIET GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION VISITS

SK161549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA) -- A government trade delegation of the Soviet Union headed by I.T. Grishin, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived in Pyongyang on May 16 by plane. It was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok and Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov.

#### KIM IL-SONG GREETES YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

SK170539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 16 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Mika Spiljak upon his assumption of office as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The message reads:

I warmly congratulate you on your assumption of office as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on my own.

I am convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries based on the principle of independence and mutual respect will further expand and develop in the common struggle to strengthen and develop the Non-aligned Movement and to achieve victory of the cause of socialism and independence against imperialism.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you great success in your responsible work for the prosperity and development of the country and improvement of people's welfare.

#### CUBAN PAPER CARRIES KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK130422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Havana May 12 (KCNA) -- The Cuban paper TRABAJADORES May 10 carried "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea", a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Carrying the treatise, the paper said that in his treatise Comrade Kim Chong-il, an outstanding thinker and theoretician, called for strengthening the unity of the socialist countries.

RWANDA'S PRESIDENT HABYARIMANA PAYS VISIT

## Arrival Ceremony

SK121534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, arrived in Pyongyang on May 12 by special plane for an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Pyongyang airport was garbed in festive attire to welcome the goodwill envoy of the Rwandan people. Set up amid the welcoming crowds were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda. The airport compound was crowded with several thousand people carrying flags of the two countries, bouquets and balloons in their hands.

At 11:30 the plane carrying the goodwill envoy of the Rwandan people touched down at the airport. His Excellency President Juvenal Habyarimana and madame were accompanied by Francois Ngarukiyintwali, member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Simeon Nteziryayo, member of the Central Committee of the movement and minister of the presidency of the republic; Frederic Nzamburambaho, member of the Central Committee of the movement and minister of agriculture and livestock breeding; Joseph Kavaruganda, member of the Central Committee of the movement and president of the Supreme Court, and madame; Leonidas Rusatira, member of the Central Committee of the movement and director of the office under the Ministry of National Defense; Joseph Nzirorera, minister of public works, and madame; Sylvestre Kamali, Rwandan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea; and others.

A Children's Union member presented a bouquet of flowers to His Excellency President Juvenal Habyarimana.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Kim Hwan, Comrade Ho Tam and other cadres and Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Rwanda Yi Hyong-yong. Foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

More than 100,000 working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed the Rwandan president along the route.

## Call on Kim Il-song

SK121537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, on May 12 paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with His Excellency President Juvenal Habyarimana in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK121542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 12 arranged a banquet in honour of His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary movement for Development, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with His Excellency President Juvenal Habyarimana, entered the banquet hall, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Juvenal Habyarimana spoke on the occasion.

Invited to the banquet was the entourage of President Juvenal Habyarimana.

Present there were Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, personages concerned and DPRK Ambassador to Rwanda Yi Hyong-yon.

The banquet passed in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendship.

#### Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

SK121725 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1710 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on May 12 in honor of His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, on an official goodwill visit to our country. Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Your Excellency President Juvenal Habyarimana, dear guests from Rwanda,

I am deeply pleased with my reunion with Your Excellency President, our intimate friend, today after a long separation, I warmly welcome your visit to our country in the name of our party, the government of the republic and the Korean people and in my own name.

The revisit of Your Excellency President to our country is a manifestation of your particular goodwill and intimacy for us. We are deeply impressed by your warm fraternal friendship.

Your visit to our country is clear proof that our two peoples are closely linked together by tight bounds of friendship in the trend of the present era in which the world is advancing along the road of independence.



A decade ago the Rwandan people, under the leadership of Your Excellency President, proclaimed the second republic and embarked upon the road of building a new life on the principle of self-reliance in accordance with the policy of "Umuganda."

The unremitting struggle of the Rwandan people has turned the country, which had suffered from backwardness, poverty and unceasing bloody disputes in the past, into a new Rwanda where today hunger exists no more and peace, national unity and harmony prevail. We are very glad at this.

We note with high appreciation that you worked out an agricultural development plan aimed at increased food production and are bending all efforts for its materialisation, and sincerely hope that the Rwandan people, united around the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, will register greater successes in the fulfillment of the third five-year plan for social, cultural and economic development.

Adhering to the principle of non-alignment in its foreign policy, the Government of the Republic of Rwanda is favorably developing its relations with the neighbouring countries and actively supporting and encouraging the struggle of the southern African peoples for liberation.

As a comrade-in-arms standing with you on the common front against imperialism and for independence, we express firm solidarity with the entire African people in their just struggle for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The present international situation which is becoming complicated and tense day by day demands that the non-aligned countries, the Third World countries firmly unite politically, closely cooperate with each other economically and technically and wage a more resolute common struggle to frustrate the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war, splitting and alienation.

We believe that the friendship, solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Korea and Rwanda will contribute greatly to strengthening the unity and cooperation among the non-aligned countries, the Third World countries.

Since your visit to our country in 1978, the friendly relations between the two countries have constantly consolidated and developed on a new stage.

You have severed diplomatic relations which the former Rwandan Government had established with the South Korean authorities and positively supported our people in their righteous struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, thus affording them precious assistance. We always remember this and feel grateful for this.

Your current visit to our country will mark another important occasion in further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Rwanda and cementing the solidarity among the Asian and African peoples.

At this place overflowing with an amicable atmosphere of meeting an intimate friend from the far-away African land, I propose a toast to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Rwandan peoples, to the prosperity and development of the Republic of Rwanda to the solidarity among the world people advocating chajusong (independence), to the good health of Your Excellency respected President Juvenal Habyarimana and madame, to the health of the guests from Rwanda and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

## Habyarimana's Banquet Speech

SK130018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, made a speech at the banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 12. Follows the full text of the speech:

Comrade President and dear friend:

The speech you have just made is testimony of your sincere and profound friendship and your constant attachment to Rwanda. I express thanks to you from the bottom of my heart. I also express to you personally and to Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, and to your government and to your people most heartfelt thanks for the welcome and hospitality which, marked by consideration without parallel, was reserved for us in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This gratitude is, at the same time, the sentiments equally shared by all the members of the delegation accompanying me.

Permit me to add to these sentiments of gratitude the warm and cordial salutations addressed to you and to the friendly people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from all the members of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

These salutations constitute a token of the friendship and solidarity of our two countries and our two peoples, friendship and solidarity to which I will dedicate my present visit, which is for me a new occasion of admiring the progress registered by the homeland of chuche, in its glorious struggle for political and economic independence, under the clairvoyant leadership of President Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved great leader.

Comrade president and dear friend, excellencies, comrades, party members, it is with genuine pleasure that I am paying my second visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It will help, I believe, lift to a new stage of relations which unite our two countries in the spirit of mutual respect and solidarity the firm basis of which was laid during my previous visit in June 1978.

This first visit, which I preserve as an excellent souvenir, marked an occasion of defining the ways and means of engaging our two countries in active cooperation on bilateral basis. The results of this cooperation are tangible, notably in the agricultural sector and that of administrative infrastructure.

To the activities registered in these two domains are added the program of cooperation in the socio-cultural domain and, above all, on the scale of our two respective political formations, the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Stressing the satisfaction of the Rwandan Government and people with the programmes already realised or in the course of realisation in our cooperation, I would like to mention another interesting perspective problem, in the sector of education and in the socio-medical section, in accordance with the accords signed on the occasion of my visit in 1978, for the reinforcement of the infrastructures in these two domains which occupy an important place in the priority of development defined by the Rwandan Government.

In paying homage to the progress registered thanks to the generous support and assistance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Rwandan Government and people hope that our bilateral cooperation will be constantly strengthened and diversified. We hope that all necessary concern will be paid so that the programmes defined by the common accord will be implemented within the time set. These dispositions will confer to our common initiatives an efficacy which will raise the hope for this to a higher stage.

Comrade President and dear friend, the cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Rwanda is inscribed in the context of the solidarity which characterises the relations between the developing countries.

This solidarity constitutes a major axis in seeking a new international economic system which will meet the needs and interests of all the partners and favor the emancipation of the peoples most impoverished due to the actual system marked by crying inequality and by the constantly growing difficulties.

The advent of a new international economic order is a prerequisite to the harmonious development of all countries and notably the countries of the Third World.

Expecting fundamental reforms to be enforced in this regard, these countries will have to concretise, by their mutual accommodation, the will to assure the conditions of their emancipation and their economic independence.

Fully convinced of the justice of this imperative, Rwanda strives to strengthen these relations with the partners of the Third World.

Particularly, Rwanda favors dialogue with the industrialised countries, dialogue which will permit all the partners to put in common use the resources and the means at their disposal, for surmounting the crisis and the present recession.

Comrade President and dear friend, in its external policy, Rwanda is inspired by the fundamental principles which guide all the countries loving peace and justice and which seek the promotion of the idea of liberty for all peoples.

The solidarity of the Rwandan Government and people goes to the freedom fighters who, in South Africa, Namibia, West Sahara and Middle East, fighting for the recognition and respect of rights which international morality and ethics granted to all peoples.

Beside the political crisis caused by the deliberate will to break the action of the people who are in quest of political independence and emancipation, the world is also confronted by the trend of ever growing rivalry of great powers.

This rivalry desperately seeks a definite position, which seriously hinders the efforts destined to the creation of a climate of detente and security in the international community, because it is synonym of conflicts of interests.

Each time the Rwandan Government expressed its position with regard to this rivalry posing a hindrance to international peace and security, it supported the appeal for the withdrawal of foreign troops from all countries and regions concerned, stressing the necessity of respecting the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and of nations in conflict finding equitable settlement by means of negotiation.

However, it is not realistic to consider that an end to external interference and settlement of local and regional conflicts are enough for the creation of a climate of confidence, serenity and concord within international community.

The unbridled arms race constitutes another serious danger, because it stirs up tensions and causes conflicts.

The Rwandan Government has expressed many a time, in appropriate forums, its hope that human, financial and technical resources mobilised for such purpose will be directed to peaceful aim for the removal of the perils which menaces the future of humanity and threatens nuclear holocaust upon it and for the promotion of development.

Comrade President and dear friend, the Rwandan Government and people follow with interest the untiring efforts made by you to consolidate the socio-economic progress realised by your country and ensure "independent and peaceful" reunification of the Korean nation.

We deplore with you and with your people the tragedy of the arbitrary separation which has been imposed by the vicissitudes of recent history and which exacerbates the tensions in this region of the Asian Continent.

We share with you the belief that the legality will certainly triumph and the justice of the cause that mobilises the Korean nation for her reunification will triumph despite all the obstacles lying in this way.

Like all other nations suffering from arbitrary division, the Korean people can always count on the solidarity of the Republic of Rwanda which, each time it renders it, will actively support all the initiative which will enable the Korean nation to exercise its right to peaceful reunification, frustrating all external interference and intervention.

The Rwandan Government and people are convinced that the objectives set by you in this regard since you take upon yourself the destiny of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will bring an end to all the obstacles which might delay the reunification of Korea so ardently desired by the Korean nation.

Comrade President and dear friend, excellencies, comrades, party members, my present visit constitutes the best proof of our will to confer, in relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries, the dimensions corresponding to the aspirations and wishes common to our two peoples, wishes to bring peace, understanding and concord to the whole of international community, aspirations for progress and development for all the peoples of the world.

Our two countries will always stand side by side in the tasks, certainly difficult, yet very exciting, to promote the realisation of these aspirations which constitute the objectives to which the international community dedicate all their efforts.

It is nice being able to stress that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Rwanda share in this regard the same faith and the same idea. With the conviction that our relations will grow stronger in this common faith and idea, I wish to express once again my thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea, the government and people of Korea for their warm welcome and their hospitality accorded us, and at finding myself again in your country for a visit which will help render our solidarity more active and efficient, and propose a toast to the health of His Excellency

Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved, great leader of the Korean people, to the health of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, to the happiness and prosperity of the Korean people, to the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, to the perennality of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. Thank you.

Kim Il-song, Habyarimana Hold Talks

SK131620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on May 13 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yi Hwa-son and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Rwanda Yi Hyong-yon.

Present on the opposite side were Francois Ngarukiyintwali, member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Simeon Nteziyayo, member of the Central Committee of the movement and minister of the presidency of the republic; Frederic Nzamburambaho, member of the Central Committee of the movement and minister of agriculture and livestock breeding; Joseph Kavaruganda, member of the Central Committee of the movement and president of the Supreme Court; Leonidas Rusatira, member of the Central Committee of the movement and director of the office under the Ministry of National Defence; Joseph Nzirodera, minister of public works, and Sylvestre Kamali, Rwandan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Gift for Habyarimana

SK131614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 13 presented a gift to His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda.

His Excellency President Juvenal Habyarimana expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Gift Presented to Kim Il-song

SK131605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, on May 13 presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift on display and expressed thanks for it.

Award Presented to Kim Chong-il

SK140507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA) -- The "Order of the Grand National Cross of One Thousand Peaks," the supreme order of the Republic of Rwanda, was awarded to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. This was made public by Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, during his official goodwill visit to our country.

His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, decided to confer the order upon Comrade Kim Chong-il in high recognition of his imperishable exploits.

Kim Il-song Arranges Lunch

SK131610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a luncheon May 13 for His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development. The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Habyarimana Departs

SK131645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, left here on May 13 by special plane, successfully concluding the official goodwill visit he had been paying to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pyongyang airport was pervaded with a festive mood at seeing off the goodwill envoy of the Rwandan people.

Set up amidst the crowd of the well-wishers here a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Kim Hwan, Comrade Ho Tam and other cadres and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were present at the airport.

A farewell function took place at the airport.

The plane carrying the guests took off at 16:30 amid the enthusiastic cheers of the farewell-bidders.

VRPR DISCUSSES VARIOUS ARMY-LED UPRISINGS

## Iranian Revolution

SK120638 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 May 93

[From the feature program "Hour for the Armed Forces"]

[Text] After overthrowing the Pahlavi dynasty 4 years ago through a national struggle, the Iranian people have embarked on the road of building a new life. The courageous struggle of the army to side with the people was a decisive factor in winning victory in the Iranian revolution against the dictatorial regime. In the case of Iran, the army's siding with the people at the decisive moment of the people's struggle played a great role in accelerating the downfall of the Pahlavi dynasty and in victoriously bringing an end to the people's anti-U.S., antidictatorial struggle. In other words, the military authorities were divided and collapsed, and men and officers of the army joined the popular movement.

The Iranian military authorities were the citadel and last propping up point of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and of the absolute Pahlavi monarchical system. In 1943, the U.S. imperialists deployed 43,000 U.S. military advisers and technicians in the Iranian army. [sentence as heard] Thus, they brought the military authorities under their complete control. However, the majority of the Iranian soldiers did not want to become U.S. mercenaries or the private soldiers of dictator Pahlavi. They refused to sacrifice for them. Because of this, the patriotic Iranian soldiers rose in an anti-U.S., antidictatorial struggle, demanding the overthrow of the imperial rule and the banishment of the U.S. military advisers.

When the patriotic soldiers rose in this struggle, the national resistance forces, taking into consideration the structural characteristics of the Iranian army, used various means to exercise influence on the soldiers so that the resistance forces could help them in the struggle. If we look at the structural characteristics of the Iranian army of that time, we find that the majority of its officers and men were Muslims. The leading segment of the army consisted of students. The air force personnel were young intellectuals who had graduated from college. Men of the army were those from the rural areas who had not received school education.

In the initial stage of the struggle, young Muslim women in local areas systematically exercised influence over the Muslim army officers by maintaining frequent contacts with Muslims in army units in these areas. These maidens encouraged soldiers to refuse to follow orders from their superiors and to join in demonstrations, deserting the army.

Venerable Khomeini sent a message appealing to Muslims in the army, saying: All men of the Iranian army should desert their army barracks. They should join demonstrations and should refuse to follow orders from their superiors to shoot their brethren. This is their religious duty. In November 1978, when the patriotic men and officers of the army joined the national movement, the struggle intensified. In the middle of November of the same year, Pahlavi, confounded by this, formed a military regime with the army chief of staff as its head and drove soldiers to subdue the struggle. Seeing the struggle, however, these soldiers instead rose in an anti-Pahlavi struggle and sided with the people participating in the national movement.

Dashing to the soldiers and putting carnations in the muzzles of their guns, the demonstrators ardently urged them to stop shooting their Muslim brethren, to desert the scene, throw away their guns and join the demonstrating ranks. This greatly encouraged the Muslim soldiers to awaken, to refuse to follow orders from their superiors to fire, and to join the people's struggle.

Those soldiers mobilized to subdue the struggle gradually deserted their units, both individually and in groups, carrying their guns, and joined the people. After killing the evil officers in mutinies at their barracks, they joined the people. A mutiny broke out even in the honor guard division which was loyal to the shah.

In the early part of 1979, when the Iranian revolution reached its zenith, over 2,800 air force personnel staged an antigovernment demonstration at an air force base in [name indistinct] area, which was equipped with sophisticated U.S.-made equipment and which was under the control of the U.S. military advisers. Following this, over 4,000 air force personnel rose in an armed struggle, and declared that they would refuse to follow orders opposed by the people.

The number of those soldiers who joined the people increased rapidly to the extent that it exceeded half of the Iranian army, dealing a vital blow to the Bakhtiar government which, believing in the strength of the military authorities, desperately ran amok to maintain the monarchical rule.

When mutinies broke out in the army, the movement to demand the banishment of the U.S. military advisers was briskly carried out and the division and collapse of the army were speeded up. At the same time, the resistance forces urged the upper segment of the army to take a neutral position or to support the struggle.

On 7 February 1979, when the struggle developed into the third stage, the chief of staff of the Iranian army issued an official statement that the army would not interfere with politics. After remaining silent, the army commander, the army aviation commander and the air force commander declared on 11 February 1979, when the movement reached a decisive stage, that the military authorities would take a neutral position, and they issued an order for all units to return to their barracks. This portended the collapse of the last citadel of Pahlavi.

Generals and officers who had been rejected and banished by Pahlavi at the time of his rule, joining the people and exercising influence over their colleagues in the army, urged them to rise in the struggle. As a result of the patriotic soldiers' attitude of siding with the people in the decisive moment of the national movement, the Iranian revolution expanded into a pannational armed uprising, thus attaining final victory. The struggle of the men and officers of the Iranian army, which resulted in the overthrow of the Pahlavi regime, clearly shows soldiers in a colonial army the method of struggle of siding with the people.

#### ETHIOPIAN COUP AGAINST SELASSIE

SK270738 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Dialogue entitled "How Did Ethiopian Soldiers Struggle?" from the "Hour for the Armed Forces" Program]

[Excerpts] [First speaker] How are you? In this hour I would like to discuss with you the military coup d'etat in Ethiopia on 26 February 1974. Now, would you briefly explain what the social situation was in Ethiopia at that time?



[Second speaker] Ethiopia was a backward, semi-feudal state. The military coup d'etat staged by young military officers under those circumstances was a movement against feudalism and the emperor and for democratic reform.

Because of this military coup d'etat, the regime of Emperor Selassie was overthrown and Major Mengistu Haile-Mariam took power. It can be said that the military coup d'etat was a result of the feudalistic exploitations of the exploiting class and the emperor's suppressive rule. It was also a result of the corruption and irregularities of the privileged class, including the emperor's families. The sufferings and misfortune of the Ethiopian military and people caused by Selassie's suppressive policy on the autonomy of the Eritrean people also encouraged the military coup. In particular, the emperor's pro-U.S. flunkeyist policy was a cause of the military coup.

[First speaker] In other words, you mean that the favorable situation and background were created in Ethiopia so that conscientious military officers, youths, students, intellectuals and workers, who were discontented with the reality in which the independence of the working people was being mercilessly trampled underfoot because of the brutal suppression and exploitations by the exploiting class and the rulers, could rise up in a struggle against their government.

In brief, you mean that the young Ethiopian military officers could succeed in the military coup d'etat because they had made thorough, prior preparations for winning the sympathy of the entire army and the full support of the people of all strata.

[Second speaker] You are right.

[First speaker] Another noteworthy fact about the military coup in Ethiopia was that the military officers correctly understood the supporters of the coup and effectively utilized them.

[Second speaker] That's true. In fact, in a revolutionary struggle, it is very important to correctly analyze and understand both the subjective and objective situations created, to rapidly grasp the weakness of the ruling circles and to utilize it as a target of struggle. The economic crisis and social confusion in Ethiopia in 1974 further aggravated the Ethiopian people's complaints and increased their call for democratic reform and independence. On 18 February 1974, workers and taxi drivers staged a general strike in Ethiopia.

The young military officers quickly grasped this and staged the military coup in parallel with the people's strike.

Another noteworthy fact about the military coup d'etat in Ethiopia was that the young military officers could firmly seize power on a gradual basis without revealing any impression of an impending coup d'etat.

A revolutionary coup d'etat can be staged at one time or can be staged in such a way to gradually seize power through the utilization of a dignified person or forces, while thoroughly concealing the revolutionary characteristics of the coup d'etat for a while.

Proceeding from the specific circumstances Ethiopia faced then, the Ethiopian military coup d'etat forces were able to win the broad support of the masses of people and to prevent the reactionary forces' counterattack and the intervention of foreign forces by thoroughly concealing their true colors for a while.

[First speaker] In conclusion, we can say that the experience in the young Ethiopian military officers' coup d'etat that overthrew the Haile Selassie regime can be an important lesson for the countries that are struggling against capitalism and colonialism and for national liberation.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT NOTED

SK101538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- The Korean railway workers are significantly greeting railway day (May 11) with innovations in the drive for increased transport. The freight transport in the first four months of the year was nearly one million tons more than that in the same period of last year. The results have been further expanded in May.

In recent years a remarkable progress has been made in railway transport under the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. For the rapid development of railway transport, he guided the whole party and the entire people to assist the railways, dispatched competent personnel and large economic propaganda teams to the transport domain and took other active steps.

He wisely led the "200-day battle for transport revolution" waged in 1977 and 1978. In 1979 he kindled the flames of "the drive to run safely, on schedule and with more freight" (for the implementation of the decision of the 18th plenary meeting of the fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea).

In three years and nine months since this drive started, freight transport on the railways surpassed the rated traction capacity by 146,786,000 tons. The material and technical foundations of railways have been immensely consolidated in recent years.

With the fast progress of the electrification of railways, sections extending over 600 kilometres were switched over to electric traction in 1980 alone. As a result, the proportion of the haulage by electric locomotives went up to 87.5 per cent in railway freight transport and a unified haulage system by electric locomotives has been established in major railway sections and branch lines.

The introduction of modern, heavy-duty and high-speed means of transport has been powerfully pushed ahead. More than 18,960 technical innovation proposals have been applied to railway transport over the last three years or more.

The production of electric locomotives and heavy-duty wagons has sharply increased, automation has been carried out at many railway stations and railway sections and means of railway communications modernized. Many centralized goods stations have made their appearance, station yards have been rebuilt and expanded and the loading and unloading operation has been mechanized vigorously. Now our railways carry in a matter of 11 days what was transported in the whole year of 1946 and fully satisfy the fast growing demand of national economy for transport.

SUCCESSES IN MINING, GEOLOGICAL WORK REPORTED

SK141007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA) -- May 15 is day of geological prospecting in Korea. Workers in this domain are greeting their red-letter day with success in the exploitation of natural resources.

Entering this year, they discovered many promising mineral veins and coal seams. The first quarter year plan for securing deposits was overfulfilled by 30 per cent on an average in all kinds of minerals, taking the ministry of natural resources development as a whole. In May, too, the success is being expanded.

In the recent few years more than 30 new reserve coal and ore mines and more than 50 reserve objects of prospecting have been secured.

Today geological prospecting is making rapid headway under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In recent years the material and technical foundations of this domain have been further consolidated. With the laying of solid production bases of prospecting machinery, various types of test drills, electrical and radioactive layer detectors and other modern prospecting machines are produced in large quantities.

The ranks of prospecting workers have also expanded. The number of technicians, specialists and skilled workers engaged in prospecting grew 3.5 times in 1982 as against 1961.

#### SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY, AGRICULTURE BOOKS PUBLISHED

SK141602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA) -- The Scientific Books and Encyclopedia Publishing House recently brought out "100 Problems of Modern Science and Technology." The book consists of parts of cell engineering, gene engineering, super high-pressure physics, ultra-cryogenics, atomic energy, solar energy, laser and plasma.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the tasks to explore new scientific domains and, at the same time, conduct in a prospective way researches for widely introducing the successes of modern science and technology into the national economy in order to promote the scientization of the national economy.

The book deals with the conception of a relevant field, the sphere of its application, the degree of its development and other matters pertaining to different subjects in order to help study and introduce modern science and technology.

The above publishing house has brought out more than 50 other books of science and technology including "Combined Application of Traditional Korean Medicine" and "Poisonous Animals and Poison of Animals" this year.

The industrial publishing house has brought out nearly 60 books of science and technology including "Production of High-Frequency Welding Pipes", "Analysis of Viscose Fibre Industry", "Handbook of Minerals" and "Handbook of Automation" (2).

"Rice-Transplanting Machine 'Taedonggang'", a book mainly introducing the rice-transplanting machine "Taedonggang-10", and many other books have been brought out by the Agricultural Publishing House.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO NEGOTIATIONS WITH PRC

## Call for Establishment of Ties

SK180147 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok said yesterday he thinks the government should establish diplomatic relations with mainland China at the earliest possible date.

Yi also said he will do his best to have the six hijackers of a Chinese airliner handled in a way that will eventually work favorably upon the relations between Korea and the Republic of China (ROC).

In testimony before the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, he said it is difficult to predict when diplomatic relations with Peking will be established.

"However, I think diplomatic relations should be established with China at the earliest possible date. And efforts will be exerted in that direction," he said.

Lawmakers of rival parties concentrated their questions on the background of a Chinese negotiating delegation entering Seoul, the details of negotiations over the return of the hijacked airliner, its passengers and crew and the handling of the hijackers. They also intensively asked the government about the prospects of Seoul-Beijing relations following the hijacking incident.

In reply, the minister said the ROC authorities requested that the hijackers' desire be taken into account. "However, we notified them that we will deal with them in accordance with the Hague Convention and international practices, and we believe they will understand our position." In handling the incident, the government "considered international opinions besides our relations with Beijing and Taipei to serve our best national interests," he said.

"If there should arise the need to hold negotiations with (mainland) China again, we will be more prudent with the Chinese temperaments in mind," he said.

The top diplomatic official remarked the government had given good treatment to the hijacked passengers and crew members, because it believed it was right to do so. He said it was significant for the formal delegates to use the names of the two countries in the course of negotiations despite the absence of diplomatic relations. "It fell short of implicit recognition of our country though China used the official name of our country," he said.

He said the recent issuance by the Japanese Government of entry visas to a group of North Koreans had nothing to do with "this incident." Tokyo made it clear that it will not allow the visiting North Koreans to do anything other than their original purpose of visit, he said.

Referring to the U.S. foreign military sales (FMS) credit to Korea, he said the government will make continued efforts to improve the terms of the loans. "As a result of meetings with U.S. congressional leaders in Washington, I received an impression that it will be rather difficult to get an additional \$60 million FMS for this year, as we had asked," he said.

In other testimony, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs No Chae-won said the recent official contact between Korea and China may lead to an improvement of relations in nonpolitical fields such as trade, sports, aviation and exchange of visits.

The government will seek to improve relations with China by taking future conditions and circumstances into account, he said. He said an investigation has shown that a son of a senior Chinese official was not included among the hijackers.

Touching on the handling of hijackers, the vice minister said: "At the moment, we cannot say whether China has abandoned its demand for their extradition, but we made it clear in the course of negotiations that we will exercise jurisdiction over them, uninfluenced by its claim."

As to the position of Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), who led a Chinese delegation, he said, "As far as aviation affairs are concerned, he is in a position similar to a minister." Shen represents the Chinese Government when it comes to aviation affairs.

First Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Kong No-myong said the government put no conditions on the Chinese delegation's entry into Seoul, because it made allowances for observance of the Hague Convention and international opinions.

Prior to the interpellation, the ministry reported Korea and China have hinted at the possibility of future contacts by expressing their hope to maintain the spirit of cooperation in coping with future contingencies. The report on the settlement of the hijacking incident said it was meaningful for the two countries to exchange official documents and use their official names for the first time. "It is evaluated as highly significant that a Chinese delegation flew directly into Seoul and held the first official talks with our government representatives," it said.

The resolution of the incident is expected to have a good impact on the development of relations between the two countries, it observed. Judging from the way China coped with the incident, it is obvious that China will be willing to negotiate directly with Korea over matters concerning its interests without consultations of third parties, it said.

It said that unlike its past critical attitude toward Korea, the Chinese press, including the official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, reported the hijacking incident in a relatively unbiased manner.

By emphasizing the need to strengthen friendship with Beijing without mentioning the hijacking incident, North Korea has betrayed its fears that the official contact between Seoul and Beijing may jeopardize its relations with China, it noted. Six persons hijacked a Chinese airliner to a central frontline airbase May 5, and a Chinese negotiating delegation arrived in Seoul May 7 for direct negotiations with Seoul government officials.

After four days of intensive negotiations, Korea and China signed a nine-point memorandum, part of which said, "Both sides have expressed their hope to maintain the spirit of cooperation, which was amply manifested in handling the incident, in future emergencies which may involve the two sides." Referring to Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok's recent visit to Washington, the report said Korea and the United States shared the view that it is still premature to realize cross-recognition of Seoul and Pyongyang by four major powers.

#### Airliner Leaves 18 May

SK180126 Seoul YONHAP in English 0117 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP) -- The hijacked Chinese airliner which had effected an emergency landing at a military airstrip in South Korea May 5, left here for Beijing at 10:00 a.m. Wednesday.



On board the British-built Trident jetliner were 12 crew, technicians and officials of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), together with the plane's radio operator who had been treated at a South Korean hospital for the wounds he sustained from hijackers' gunshots. The plane's passengers had returned home May 10 on board another Chinese plane which carried the Chinese delegation to Seoul to negotiate their return with South Korean officials.

In a brief departure message to reporters at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, Liu Yuanfan, deputy director-general of the CAAC, thanked the South Korean authorities and people for the hospitality extended to his party.

#### Hijackers-Envoy Meeting Denied

SK171136 Seoul YONHAP in English 1035 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Tuesday denied as "groundless" the Seoul-dated report of a Taipei newspaper that the Taiwanese ambassador to Seoul met with the six hijackers of a Chinese airliner last Sunday. "The hijackers have never met with the ambassador nor any other staff member of the Taiwanese Embassy in Seoul," said a senior official of the Foreign Ministry.

The UNITED DAILY NEWS of Taiwan Tuesday published a report from Seoul that Ambassador Hseuh Yu-chi interviewed with the hijackers on May 15 and conveyed the concerns of the people and government of nationalist China. The paper added the hijackers were extremely excited during the meeting with the ambassador.

The hijackers forced a British-built Trident with 105 people aboard to land in South Korea on May 5 and triggered the first official contacts between South Korea and mainland China.

#### Assemblymen's Criticism

SK170601 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 17 May 83 p 3

[From the regular column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] At a session of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee held on 16 May to deal with the issue of the forced landing of the hijacked Communist Chinese passenger plane, out of 23 members of the committee, 14, one after the other had questions on the government's hurried negotiations, the exorbitant hospitality accorded to the Chinese while they were in Seoul, the handling of the hijackers, and the future of ROK relations with Communist China. Even dinner was delayed because the session continued till 2050.

The lawmakers said: Even when you enter the house next door, you identify yourself by your name. This is common practice. Why is it of great significance to use the official title of the country? They said that the results of the negotiation were of no great significance.

Noting that fact that Chinese women, while watching a show at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel, turned their faces from the stage when dancers appeared in swim suits, lawmaker Yi Kyong-suk, the only female member of the committee, regretfully said they should have been shown a folk performance to let them know the gracefulness of our country.

Answering at the session, Assistant Foreign Minister Kong No-myong, who headed the ROK delegation to the negotiations with the Chinese, to persistent questioning by independent lawmaker Pak Chong-su, said: I am saying this. This is not because I do not know what Representative Pak means. I wish I could mention just two things. But I cannot because I am afraid that my statement will be recorded in the minutes.

Thus, Assistant Foreign Minister Kong implied that he has something that cannot be revealed at an open meeting.

Meanwhile, at the beginning of the session, lawmaker Ho Kyong-ku of the Democratic Korea Party, saying that the political aspects are over and only the legal question is left, called for the presence of the justice minister, the person in charge of administering prosecution. This subsequently created a debate among the ruling and opposition party members of the committee. When committee Chairman Pong Tu-hwan suggested that the matter would be settled when it becomes necessary, the session started its questioning from 1530.

#### Chinese Approach Questioned

SK121326 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 May 83 p 2

[Column "Reporter's Eye": "Ninety-Nine Percent and One Percent," article by political desk reporter Yi Nak-yon"]

[Text] The emergency landing in our country of the hijacked Communist Chinese passenger plane was certainly a great incident. There is room for disagreement with this. Still, it was an unusual incident, enough to excite our government and press.

Thanks to an unexpected accident, 102 Communist Chinese set foot on our land and, shortly thereafter, an official 33-member Communist Chinese delegation flew in, after getting entry visa. What is more, Communist China proposed direct negotiations with our country to settle the issue of the hijacked passenger plane, politely calling our country by its official name, the Republic of Korea, in telegrams. On top of that, the head of the Communist Chinese delegation made a speech to the Chinese passengers in one of the largest hotels in our capital city -- the Walker Hill Hotel -- and in another hotel the Communist Chinese delegation conducted negotiations with our government delegation for days. Also, the members of the Communist Chinese delegation drank, sang songs and danced with their South Korean counterparts in one of the largest restaurants in Seoul.

All these developments, previously unimaginable, were unusual enough to excite our government and press. Lying behind such "excitement," however, was another reality. This other reality made its appearance in the course of writing a memorandum that summed up the settlement of this incident between South Korea and Communist China.

On the afternoon of 8 May, when the government was publicizing a somewhat routine and basic announcement on the results of the South Korea-Communist China negotiations for settling the issue of the hijacked aircraft in which the negotiators of both countries had agreed on early repatriation of the passengers and crew, one of the four delegation members said that the issue of the hijacked aircraft had been 99 percent solved. A meeting of the working-level officials for writing the memorandum summing up what had been agreed on between the delegations of the two countries which began at midnight on 8 May, however, cooled down the "excitement."

The issue that cooled the excitement stemmed from the attitude adopted by the Communist Chinese delegation, which called our country by its official name before entry into our country, but now refused to write that official name in the memorandum. Another issue concerned the qualification of the signators to the document. But compared to the issue of the official name of our country, this was a secondary matter. Over the issue of whether or not to print our country's official name in the memorandum, the delegations of the two countries spent one long day, from midnight of the 8th to midnight of the 9th.

Our government's logic was that since our country was taking the measure of returning the citizens of another country -- the passengers of the hijacked Communist Chinese plane -- who entered our country as a result of an emergency situation, its official name should be printed in the memorandum. On the other hand, the Communist Chinese side's assertion seemed to be that it did not want to do something equivalent to recognizing our country, using its official name in a diplomatic document because of a criminal case.

Leaving aside all the difficult to understand logic, our country insisted on Communist China's calling us "us", and the Communist Chinese side seemed to be maintaining that, for its own reasons, it wanted to call us "you." It was because of this situation that both sides had difficulty in composing the memorandum, which our delegation members viewed as no more than "1 percent." We need not linger on the tug-of-war over such a simple issue in this way. Rather, it is better for us to go back and view it with innocent eyes.

Can we regard as fair the attitude adopted by the Communist Chinese side, which, while hurriedly trying to enter into our country, called our country by its official name, the Republic of Korea, and then tried to refuse to use its official name once it was in this country? Well, there certainly is a difference between a telegram and a diplomatic document. Was not the attitude adopted by the Communist Chinese side the frivolous approach revealed in our proverb: The danger is past, God is forgotten.

Apart from the fact that the Communist China called our country by its official name in the telegram, the Communist Chinese side must have been aware of the fact that directly negotiating with another country's delegation amounts to de facto recognition of that country. This being the case, the Communist Chinese delegation revealed a contradiction by stepping back from printing the official name of the other country in a document.

What is more, the Communist Chinese delegation, despite the fact that a plane from its country intruded into our territorial airspace and that it was in a difficult position to get back its fellow citizens as soon as possible, tried to stick to its national stand. All told, I think there was some arrogance in its attitude. It is certainly lucky that the diplomatic document, produced after serious difficulties, bore no other name than our official national name. However, the feeling left by the negotiations was somewhat cold, the cold feeling that the reality produces.

#### Seoul Approach Criticized

SK121435 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 May 83 p 2

[Article by political desk editor Kim Chol from the column "Reporter's Eye"]

[Text] The negotiations between the Republic of Korea and Communist China -- though accidental and for dealing with the hijacked Communist Chinese civil airplane -- will henceforth serve as a good precedent for improving relations between the two nations.

By any measure, it is true that this incident was an opportunity for South Korea to make its good-neighborly intentions felt by Communist China, which differs considerably from us in its domestic ruling system as well as in its international relationships and furthermore shares the unfortunate past of fighting a war against us.



No one would deny in this regard that this case bore no fruit. Furthermore, I expected this because the handling of this case does not have anything at all to do with attaining the goal of our diplomacy in deterring a war on the Korean peninsula. However, although I understand the pains taken by the government, confronted with this case, I feel that the following points should be pointed out for the future:

No matter what our diplomatic goal in connection with this case may be, the government was not very faithful to a thorough understanding of "the case", the starting point.

The reason is that the ROK-Red Chinese relationship has remained one lacking diplomatic relations -- in other words, in a state of mutual nonrecognition -- because this completely originates in the mechanics of international politics, not because of any kind of predestined abhorrence of each other. In connection with the importance of grasping the characteristics of the pending issue, we hereby quote a passage from a memo which British Prime Minister Gladstone presented to Queen Victoria in 1869: "When an international case occurs, I think, the United Kingdom should completely possess the means to evaluate its own duty regarding various kinds of situations."

First, viewing the formal logic of this case, the ROK is obviously in the position of the victim. The aircraft, which made an emergency landing, belongs to a state with which we do not maintain diplomatic relations. It carried out "an intrusion without permission" of our territorial airspace. Moreover, it introduced a case, a hijacking, into our territory. While no one on our side invited the aircraft, the crew, the passengers, or the case, we shouldered the burden of dealing with the incident. Therefore, the cause of the case totally lies with Red Chinese side. This notwithstanding, entering Seoul on 7 May, Red Chinese delegate Shen Tu only extended a greeting, saying: I feel grateful to your side for accomodating me in handling this case."

Red China should first have made an apology in the form of an arrival statement for the trouble which this case caused to us, and then proceeded to negotiate. Nonetheless, this was not done. In this connection, I think that we should reflect upon whether there were any problems as far as our side's attitude was concerned.

Secondly, we would like to point out that it appeared that there was a clumsy tilt toward a pragmatic approach. When a Red Chinese plane flew into our sovereign territory, it was we who held the hilt of the sword. In other words, it was not we who were pressed but the Red Chinese side. At a time when there are no diplomatic relations, they were pressed to quickly settle the matter diplomatically, not we. This was the case, but things were inverted. While Red China tried to settle the matter within the framework of the incident, we made undue haste to settle it diplomatically. Our senior representative to the talks was an assistant foreign minister, while his counterpart was a figure who held a title equivalent to the president of a government-run enterprise. It is a matter for further review to determine which would have been correct between slowness and haste in settling the incident. We would like to point out that those who held the hilt of the sword were unnecessarily hasty. Naturally, we should have shown displeasure as the first reaction to the incident.

Nevertheless, we moved first, talking about observing an international agreement. This is an attitude of putting the cart before the horse. There is no reason whatsoever for us to overestimate Red China's official use of our national title in the preamble in the memorandum exchanged between the two countries.

Regardless of our diplomatic goals, our people and country should be dignified. Our history reminds us of many soldiers who sacrificed their lives during the Korean war. No matter how we may promote our interests in the international community, we should be modest in seeking these interests. At the same time, we should employ a proper strategy in achieving this end. We would like to point out some mass media were freakish in viewing people from Red China as strangers coming from another planet.

#### Portrayal of ROK Questioned

SK180049 Seoul YONHAP in English 0035 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpts] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP) -- Wang Yuan-chang, 22, wounded radio operator of the hijacked Chinese airliner made a sightseeing tour of Seoul Tuesday night. Riding in a sedan, he was guided to illustrious spots in Seoul for about three hours.

He compared Seoul's spectacular sights and sounds of Seoul nightlife with his own image of Seoul carved out by a North Korean-made motion picture, and said: "The North Korean film depicted Seoul with many miserable scenes and people in the film looked hungry and poorly clad. I realized the film was fabricated."

Wang got a gunshot wound in his leg during the May 5 hijacking. Another wounded crew member of the hijacked plane, navigator Wang Pei-fu, 25, returned home May 10. Wang said: "I owe my rapid recovery to the excellent medical treatment I received and many Korean doctors and nurses who cared for me kindly. Their kindness will be kept alive in my mind forever." Wang will return home Wednesday with 12 other Chinese aviation technicians and officials aboard the hijacked plane.

#### SPECULATION ON PRC OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO N. KOREA

SK180544 Seoul YONHAP in English 0531 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's upcoming visit to North Korea is apparently designed to allay Pyongyang's concern about the direct contact last week between Chinese and South Korean officials over the hijacked Chinese airliner, a South Korean official said Wednesday.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday that Wu will go to Pyongyang later this month at the invitation of North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Tam.

The announcement followed by one week the departure from Seoul of the official Chinese delegation led by Shen Tu, director-general of China's Civil Aviation Administration. The delegation had engaged in three days of negotiations with South Korean officials on issues relating to the hijacked jetliner that landed in South Korea May 5. The negotiations marked the first official contact between China and South Korea in over 30 years. The officials, who asked not to be identified, said the Chinese minister is expected to invite Kim Il-song's son and heir apparent, Chong-il, to visit China, when he meets with his North Korean counterpart. China, which is an ally of North Korea, does not recognize South Korea.

INFORMAL MEETINGS AT AALCC RECEPTION NOTED

SK180558 Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 (YONHAP) -- South Korean and Chinese delegates to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee meeting now underway in Tokyo had friendly chat at a reception hosted by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday.

No contact was made between South and North Korean delegates, it was learned.

During the reception held at the Foreign Ministry's guest house, Pak Kun, ambassador at large at the Korean Foreign Ministry, shook hands with Chinese delegate Wang Hou-li and exchanged views, a Korean source said. The source did not elaborate on the details of the conversation between Pak and Wang, deputy director of Chinese Foreign Ministry's Treaty Bureau.

It was learned that Wang expressed thanks for South Korea's cooperation in the returning of the Chinese passengers and crew members as well as the aircraft which was hijacked to South Korea May 5.

The source added that North Korean delegates refused to converse with South Korean delegates.

Meanwhile, Abe met a North Korean delegate during the reception, thus becoming the first Japanese Government official to meet a North Korean representative at an official function. Abe told Yi Chun-ok, deputy director of the law institute of the North Korean Academy of Social Sciences, that Japan would like to help create a climate for the peaceful reunification of the two Koreas.

Yi, however, bent on "political propaganda" in quite a pointless response to Abe's remarks, rupturing the dialogue, a Japanese Foreign Ministry source said.

Newspapers here noted at Japanese foreign minister's dialogue with a representative of North Korea with which Tokyo maintains no formal ties represented the first such occasion, and commented that the Abe-Yi contact could not proceed further because Yi showed too rigid an attitude.

SUNOBE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON TALKS WITH CHON

SK180811 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP) -- A special envoy of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here, Wednesday that Japan will try to speak out for the interests of South Korea and other Asian nations at the annual meeting of seven industrialized democracies in Williamsburg, Virginia, in late May.

At an airport news conference prior to his departure for Tokyo following a three-day visit here, Ryoze Sunobe said he will convey to Nakasone President Chon Tu-hwan's position regarding the Williamsburg meeting.

In a meeting with Sunobe at his official residence Chongwadae Tuesday, Chon voiced concern about the difficulties developing nations face in getting loans from the international money market, and said the industrialized countries should help strengthen the buying power of developing nations.

Sunobe was here to brief the Korean leader on Nakasone's recent tour of the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and listen to Chon's views about Japanese role at the forthcoming economic summit.

Sunobe told reporters that Japan realizes the importance of the common prosperity of the developed and developing worlds and will strive for the realignment of the world economic order by combatting protectionist policies.

Sunobe, former ambassador to South Korea, also said that Japan and South Korea are "eternal neighbors," and that it is important to establish "heart-to-heart" relations between the two countries. "This underlies our Korea policy," Sunobe added.

The Japanese envoy declined to comment on the current visit to Tokyo of a North Korean delegation to attend the United Nations -- affiliated Asia-African legal consultative committee meeting, except to say that the North Koreans were invited to the meeting by the AALCC headquarters in New Delhi.

#### CULTURE MINISTER EXPLAINS KOREAN SITUATION IN UK

SK170210 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 May 83 p 1

[Text] London (Special) -- Korean Minister of Culture and Information Yi Chin-hui warned here Monday that the increased friction within the North Korean power hierarchy caused by the attempt of Kim Il-song to hand down his power to his son may lead North Korea to resort to "dangerous adventurism abroad." He made the warning after saying that the present situation in northeast Asia and the internal problems in North Korea, in comparison with the 1970's, have not been conducive to improving the prospects of peace on the Korean peninsula.

In an address at the International Institute of Strategic Studies, Minister Yi said that "in spite of a Sino-Soviet rapprochement, the relationship has not returned to the old amity, and it is almost certain that North Korea will continue to try to play one off against the other."

Pointing out that the Republic of Korea has offered a steady stream of constructive peace proposals to North Korea in the belief that peace can be gained only through patient and continuous effort, Yi said the "only thing that remains is for the North Koreans to change their attitude and respond affirmatively to our proposals."

To maintain lasting peace and prevent the recurrence of war on the peninsula, Minister Yi added, the broad range of inter-Korean problems must be solved through dialogue and an exchange of visits between the top leaders as already suggested by President Chon Tu-hwan.

"We have and will continue to play the role of a locomotive for peace in Asia in the belief that peace on the Korean peninsula is essential to the peace of northeast Asia and the world," Yi said.

He said military countermeasures and cooperative action in the region are not sufficient to sustain the peace, stability and prosperity of northeast Asia and that efforts to promote exchanges and cooperation in diplomatic, economic and cultural fields should be simultaneously emphasized in addition to military cooperation.

TIN U RESIGNS POST; U BO NI SUSPENDED

BK180700 Hong Kong AFP in English 0648 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpt] Rangoon, May 18 (AFP) -- Brigadier General Tin U, considered to be Burma's second most powerful man after strongman Ne Win, has resigned his government position, it was announced here today.

The announcement did not specify whether Gen. Tin U, 55, will retain his position as joint secretary-general of the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP), the single party in Burma. Tin U left the government yesterday, the statement said.

Another announcement which appeared simultaneously in today's newspapers said U Bo Ni, minister of home and religious affairs, has been suspended from his post as of yesterday.

No reason was given for either decision.

Tin U had been considered by many as the most logical successor to Burma's aging strongman, Ne Win, 73, who relinquished the presidency in November 1981 but remained chairman of the BSPP which he founded in 1962.

VOPB ON BATTLES FOUGHT IN APRIL, EARLY MAY

BK150900 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] On 1, 4, 10, 14, 27 and 28 April and on 1 and 3 May, the people and the people's armed forces conducted mine warfare and guerrilla warfare in the Loi Pang Lom area, Man Manghseng region of southern Wa District against military government mercenaries. This warfare killed 2 enemy soldiers and wounded almost 20 others.

On 27 April an attack by a People's Army unit on the military government's mercenary 33d Infantry Regiment at a place southwest of Mogaung on the western bank of the Salween River resulted in almost 20 enemy soldiers, including a mercenary officer, being killed or wounded. The People's Army captured 1 G-4, over 1,000 rounds of ammunition and some military supplies.

Combat news of the People's Army and the Shan State Nationalities Liberation Organization [SSNLO]:

On 26 April the combined force of the People's Army and the SSNLO attacked at close quarters the military government's mercenary 12th Light Infantry Regiment at Hwe-Long, south of Mong Pawn. A total of 14 enemy soldiers, including 2 mercenary corporals, were killed, and 2 others were wounded in the battle. A total of 10 weapons -- 2 carbines, 2 G-2's, 4 G-4's, 1 M-79 and 1 2-inch mortar -- together with handgrenades, ammunition and other military supplies were captured from the enemy.

BRIEFS

REGULAR TELEVISION TRANSMISSIONS -- Mandalay and Sagaing Divisions will receive regular television transmissions effective 1 May 1983. The television programs to the two divisions have been broadcast on a trial basis since 4 January 1983. There will be program during the day on Saturday and Sunday. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 29 Apr 83 BK]



SON SANN FORCES DISMISS BOWEN REMARKS

NC161326 Paris AFP in English 1305 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Paris, May 16 (AFP) -- Cambodian circles here close to the non-communist resistance forces of former Premier Son Sann today dismissed a plan by Australian Deputy Premier Lionel Bowen to send a joint Japanese-Australian peacekeeping force to Cambodia as "unrealistic."

Sources close to the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People led by Son Sann called the idea "good in theory," but said it would be rejected outright both by the Khmer Rouge faction of the resistance and Vietnam.

Speaking before a Labor Party meeting in Bathurst yesterday, Mr Bowen proposed a private plan that involved sending a joint Australian-Japanese peacekeeping force to guarantee security, to observe the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the disarming of the Khmer Rouge.

Mr Bowen's statements puzzled other government members and foreign affairs officials in Australia and appear to have embarrassed the new Labor government, which is attempting to establish itself as an intermediary in the Cambodian conflict.

Sources close to Son Sann's group also said that the withdrawal of 180,000 Vietnamese troops had in fact "curiously become a secondary issue." Mr Son Sann's forces contend that the 180,000 Vietnamese soldiers occupying Cambodia are accompanied by 500,000 families and that Vietnam's "civilian" occupation runs close to 2 million. Mr Son Sann, who is premier in the anti-Vietnamese coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, warned in a recent press conference that there would soon be four million Vietnamese living in Cambodia and by 1985 the country would be inhabited by a majority of Vietnamese.

His supporters here also expressed disappointment that Mr Bowen appeared to show little concern for the tripartite resistance coalition comprised of forces loyal to Prince Sihanouk, Mr Son Sann and the ousted Khmer Rouge.

The coalition has been formally recognized so far by China, North Korea, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Mauritania. It receives diplomatic and economic backing from the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Australia is currently considering resuming aid to Vietnam and has consulted the five members of ASEAN along with China and the United States, all of which have expressed their opposition.

(In Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Ministry sources today ruled out the possibility of a joint peacekeeping force with Australia because the two countries had different stands toward the Cambodian issue. In addition, Japan's armed forces are constitutionally limited to a self-defense role. Deployment of Japan's self-defense forces on foreign soil is prohibited under the Japanese law drawn up after World War II.)

(Meanwhile, Australian opposition members were preparing to attack Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Mr Bowen in Parliament today over yesterday's statements. Opposition Foreign Affairs Spokesman Michael MacKellar accused Mr Bowen of "shooting from the hip" on sensitive international issues and warned that such statement could irreparably damage diplomatic relations.)

SIHANOUK'S SON INTERVIEWED BY MATUPHUM

BK180444 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 17 May 83 p 3

["Excerpts" of 13 May interview given by Prince Sisowath Thormiko, son of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, to MATUPHUM newspaper's photographer/reporters Wuthiphong Lakkham and Sarawut Chaengmani -- place not given]

[Text] Question: There has been a report that the Singapore Government will provide more aid in the form of weapons to your faction.

Answer: I learned that Mr Rajaratnam [the Singapore deputy prime minister] said something like that during an interview. That Singapore will take the matter into consideration is welcome. We will probably have to discuss this with Singapore again in September.

Question: The Khmer Rouge faction enjoys high morale at the moment. It has strong armed forces which are capable of launching offensives against the Vietnamese anywhere.

Answer: Thanks to unlimited support from China, both in the form of weapons and in financial assistance. In addition, Son Sann's faction received 4,200 rifles from Singapore last year. Our faction received 3,000 rifles from China last year, but that is all we have received from China since then.

Anyway, Prince Sihanouk negotiated with Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li before he visited Paris and China promised to give us more weapons. But it did not say when. The free world countries, meanwhile, should give priority to supplying weapons equally to the three factions in the coalition, especially to the noncommunist factions to counter-balance the Khmer Rouge faction.

Question: What do you think of the recent Khmer Rouge declaration that it will defeat Vietnam within 5 years?

Answer: We must look at the situation matter-of-factly. It is impossible for the Kampuchean problem to be settled through military means. How can one compare the 20,000 to 30,000 strong Khmer Rouge forces with the 200,000 men Vietnam has in Kampuchea? An effective military campaign coupled with a political campaign is always advantageous.

Question: What is your opinion concerning the Thai foreign minister's proposal for Vietnam to pull its troops 30 km away from the Thai border? Will this contribute to the settlement of the Kampuchean problem?

Answer: We consider this to be an issue which properly concerns Thailand's security, an issue between Thailand and Vietnam, and it has nothing to do with the problem between Vietnam and Kampuchea. It will therefore, not contribute to the settlement of the problem of our country. The fundamental problem of our country is the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea, which cannot be solved without a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Besides, as we know, most of the major Vietnamese military positions are already about 20 to 30 km away from the Thai border. Those which are close to the Thai border are temporary posts set up by Vietnam for operations against the resistance forces during the dry season. They would be evacuated when the rainy season starts, which is what is happening now. So to speak, the anticipated talks between the Thai and Vietnamese foreign ministers would be nothing more than "the problem of Thailand" and an ordinary diplomatic campaign.

Question: There has been a great deal of talk lately that the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Conference on Kampuchea have been deadlocked over the past year. Do you have any new solutions?

Answer: I would like to answer this on behalf of Prince Sihanouk. Our coalition government respects the unanimously endorsed resolutions adopted by the international community concerning the settlement of the Kampuchean problem and we still have no other solutions within sight. Prince Sihanouk stated in Paris (before coming to Thailand) that he welcomed the proposals by any parties which would be useful for settling the problem of our country. We always welcome such proposals. Anyway, I would like to emphasize that the fundamental problem for Kampuchea is Vietnamese aggression.

At the previous meeting of the tripartite coalition government (30 April 1981), we prepared a draft declaration and an appeal for the UN session late this year. We will hold another meeting in order to discuss what is to be put in the declaration and the appeal.

Question: If no settlement could be achieved this year, would Democratic Kampuchea seek military intervention by a UN peacekeeping force?

Answer: This is another major issue. There can only be a UN peacekeeping force with the unanimous approval of the United Nations Security Council. The Soviet Union, which is a member of the council, would certainly block it. As a result, at present, we must concentrate on the ongoing talks between China and the Soviet Union. Only when those two countries reach an agreement on general matters can we expect to see possibilities for the UN peacekeeping forces.

However, that does not mean that we are not paying attention to the issue. Prince Sihanouk did not attend the international conference in 1981, but he sent an open letter to the conference indicating that we welcome the establishment of any kind of peacekeeping forces for Kampuchea.

#### KAMPUCHEA REPROVES PRC, ASEAN 'SLANDER' CAMPAIGN

BK171312 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0507 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 May (SPK) -- These past few days, the Beijing leading circles and some ASEAN countries have orchestrated a campaign of slander against the new partial troop withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea by pretending that it was a rotation of troops," [quotation marks as received] notes the paper KAMPUCHEA in a commentary.

The paper goes on to say that indeed, there is absolutely nothing surprising in these fallacious remarks. If these slanderers had sincerely wished to see with their own eyes the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers, they would not have turned down our invitation to witness this important event. What they wanted, without the slightest doubt, was to change the nature of the truth.

The central organ of the KUFNCD continues:

On 2 May and the following day, having being relieved from their internationalist duties in liberating the Kampuchean people from the bloody claws of the Pol Pot murderers, the Vietnamese volunteers of the Vietnamese Army's Cuu Long Corps withdraw to their fatherland -- very moved by the sorrow and profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people. We, Kampucheans, will never forget their great deeds which we will inscribe forever in our heart.

Thus, the Vietnamese volunteers saved a part of humanity from the danger of extermination. For their noble acts, the repatriated Vietnamese saw their departure celebrated solemnly.



This is in contrast with the departure from Indochina of the Americans and their satellites and the mad flight of the Pol Pot army's soldiers and their Chinese advisers in 1979.

After citing UPI, AP, Voice of America, and Vietnamese [as received], the paper KAMPUCHEA continues: Realizing that their deceitful lies cannot dupe world public opinion, the Beijing leaders turned to insinuation: "Despite this partial withdrawal of 20,000 Vietnamese troops, there still remain tens of thousands more in Kampuchea."

As outlined by Foreign Minister Hun Sen at a press conference on 1 May: "This repatriation of Vietnamese volunteers, like others planned for the future, is in conformity with the declarations of the Indochinese summit in Vientiane and the extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers in Phnom Penh. When security in Kampuchea is assured, we will withdraw all Vietnamese volunteers." This shows that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea does not in any way threaten the security of Thailand and that of other countries.

However, far from responding positively to our good will, the Thai authorities and the Beijing leading circles continue to implement their frenzied policy against the Kampuchean revolution. To calm their lackeys and continue to dupe public opinion, they, once again, played the Sihanouk card by staging the Cabinet meeting of the tripartite CGDK in Thai territory and the presentation of the credentials of some countries." [quotation marks as received] What an irony when Sihanouk himself admitted during an interview granted to a West German paper that the CGDK is only a political structure of which Beijing is the only ally.

To the world, Beijing and international reaction daily reveal themselves as saboteurs of stability in Southeast Asia and promoters of the policy of confrontation among the three Indochinese peoples. Justice is on the side of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples who are more closely coordinating their action to frustrate all the enemy's perfidious maneuvers, concludes the paper.

#### THAI FORCES BORDER VIOLATIONS REPORTED

BK180822 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1424 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 May (SPK) -- From 6-12 May, Thailand sent its L-19's to carry out four reconnaissance flights over the areas north of Kon Kak, west of Poipet and Hill 175 located from 1-3 km inside Kampuchean territory.

At the same time, the Thai Navy violated Kampuchean territorial waters 89 times in the areas from 5-20 km off Kong and Tang Islands.

On land, 44 shellings of 82-mm and 120-mm mortars were noted against an area situated at the common border of the three countries within the jurisdiction of Preah Vihear Province, as well as against Phum Kov (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province), Kamrieng in the north and Pailin in the west (Battambang Province) and Hills 199, 172 and 309 (Koh Kong Province).

During this week, border guards in Preah Vihear, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang and Koh Kong Provinces intercepted many groups of Khmer reactionaries which had illegally infiltrated. They killed and captured about a hundred of these reactionaries, seizing 30 guns and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

KPNLF MILITARY ACTIVITIES STATEMENT ISSUED

BK171110 Hong Kong AFP in English 1057 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Bangkok, May 17 (AFP) -- Cambodian guerrillas loyal to nationalist Son Sann today claimed to have killed 20 Vietnamese soldiers during an attack in northern Cambodia on May 7.

The Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said the guerrillas also inflicted "many wounded" on the Vietnamese side in hand-to-hand combat during a rainstorm that night.

The KPNLF statement said the guerrillas suffered two dead but gave no specific location for the fighting.

In summary, the KPNLF said guerrillas undertook "more than 70 types" of military action against Vietnam's 150,000-180,000-strong army in Cambodia over the past month.

Nine Cambodian soldiers loyal to the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh were captured on April 15, while another six surrendered on May 8, it said. Ten Vietnamese soldiers surrendered on May 6 and May 9, it added.

The KPNLF claims to field about 10,000 armed men inside Cambodia. It is a partner in the U.S.-recognised Cambodian coalition government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, which also features the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge and the prince's non-communist group.

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEA-VIETNAM CULTURAL COOPERATION -- Phnom Penh, 4 May (SPK) -- during a visit to Vietna, a delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Information and Culture led by Deputy Minister Chey Sophea signed a protocol in Hanoi on the bilateral cultural cooperation for 1983. It paid a posthumous homage to President Ho Chi Minh in his mausoleum and was received by To Huu, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 4 May 83 BK]

GDR GIFT -- Phnom Penh, 13 May (SPK) -- Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture of Kampuchea, yesterday received the gift donated by the GDR Government to the school of fine arts. The gift, handed over by GDR Ambassador to Kampuchea Gunter Horn, consists, among other things, of clothes, cameras, film projectors, tape recorders, and amplifiers. The school's representative Kuch Hoeung thanked the GDR party, government and people for aiding the Kampuchean people in all fields, first of all in the cultural and artistic sector, which is making rapid strides under the new regime. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0441 GMT 14 May 83 BK]

STUDENTS' INTERNATIONAL UNION GIFT -- Phnom Penh, 6 May (SPK) -- The Kampuchean revolutionary youth organization received on Tuesday in Phnom Penh a gift from the International Union of Students. Present at the ceremony were: Kang Nem, vice chairman of the Kampuchean revolutionary youth organization; Kunila Srinivasan, general secretary of the International Union of Students; and Wlud Massri, chairman of the WFDY who is on a visit in Kampuchea; and other personalities. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0529 GMT 6 May 83 BK]

SAIYUT ON BOWEN'S KAMPUCHEAN FORCE PROPOSAL

BK180143 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 May 83 p 1

[Text] Armed Forces Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon yesterday expressed support for the Foreign Ministry's offer to hold talks with Vietnam on the Kampuchean problem.

Praising Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's diplomatic move, Gen Saiyut said the proposal, if accepted by Vietnam, will help ease tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

He said if Vietnam agrees to withdraw its troops 30 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border -- Thailand's precondition for the talks -- then the two countries would be able to avoid many border incidents.

The problem of cross-border shelling which endangered Thai lives and property would also end, Gen Saiyut said.

Commenting on Australian Deputy Prime Minister Lionel Bowen's proposal to send an Australian-Japanese peacekeeping force to Kampuchea, Gen Saiyut said he doubted that Hanoi would withdraw its troops and allow the presence of such a force.

On the Vietnamese claim of a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, Gen Saiyut said that he shared the same scepticism voiced by National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri on Monday.

Sqn Ldr Prasong claimed that the much-publicised Vietnamese troop pullout was merely a routine troop rotation. He said Hanoi still has enough troops in Kampuchea to launch attacks against two major Khmer outposts opposite Ban Nong Samet and Nong Chan on the eastern border.

Gen Saiyut yesterday also rejected charges that the Thai Air Force A-37 fighter-bomber shot down by the Vietnamese in Surin Province had violated Kampuchean territory.

"We have evidence that the plane was still in Thai airspace when it was fired on by the Vietnamese soldiers who defected and were arrested by the Thai military at the spot also confirmed that the plane was shot down by Vietnamese troops," he said.

SHOOTING INCIDENTS REPORTED ALONG LAO BORDER

BK141220 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 14 May 83 p 1

[Text] Shooting and shelling on the Thai-Laotian border erupted in two separate places this week when armed forces exchanged mortar fire and gunshots were fired across the Mekong River from Laos. No one was killed on the Thai side, according to Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] officials.

The first incident took place in northern Nan Province on Wednesday and Thursday when Laotian troops fired several mortar shells into Thai territory, causing a fire to break out in the area where the shells landed.

Thai gunners fired back into the area where mortars were believed to have been installed and the Laotian-based guns fell silent. Casualties on the Laotian side, if any, were not known, said an ISOC official.

A separate shooting incident occurred yesterday shortly after noon when shots were fired from Laos at a group of Thai fishermen who were fishing in the middle of Mekong River in Kwuan Mai sub-district, some 30 kilometres from Mukdahan town. Mukdahan provincial authorities said this morning that no one was killed in the incident and it was believed that the shots had been fired into the sky from Laos to warn the fishermen not to intrude into Laotian territorial waters.

Two Thai Mekong patrol boats went to the scene soon after the incident, but no there was no more shooting, a senior official said.

#### Further Report

BK160111 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Laotian troops opened fire at two Thai patrol boats on the Mekong River over the weekend, causing shells to land in Thai territory, injuring a schoolboy. The shooting erupted when the Laotian soldiers opened fire with machineguns at the two Thai boats patrolling northwards along the Mekong River in the northeastern Province of Mukdahan. Troops on the Thai patrol boats returned fire and the exchange lasted for about 30 minutes. One of the Thai patrol boats and nearby houses on the Thai side were reportedly hit by Laotian bullets.

The Internal Security Operations Command said that it is not known why Laotian soldiers fired at the Thai patrol boats, adding that another round of fighting at the Thai-Laotian border may erupt as troop reinforcements have been spotted on the Laotian side.

#### VOFA REJECTS SPK REPORT ON BORDER VIOLATIONS

BK171111 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] On 9 May VNA cited a report of the bogus news agency which calls itself SPK, alleging that from 22 April-5 May Thailand violated Kampuchean territory, airspace and waters on many occasions. The Voice of Free Asia is authorized to reject categorically this false report.

This type of fabrication has appeared regularly, showing clearly that it is designed to slander and defame Thailand in the eyes of the world and to mislead the world about the real situation in Kampuchea despite the fact that Thailand has played no part in the fighting between the Vietnamese aggressors and the patriotic Kampuchean people who have been waging resistance for the sake of their country's survival and independence. In addition to being a victim of regular slanders from Vietnam and its Phnom Penh puppet, Thailand has suffered from the consequences of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and its suppression of the Kampuchean people along the Thai Kampuchean border, who have refused to be enslaved by Vietnam. Kampucheans have been forced to flee into Thai territory, thus placing a heavy burden on Thailand. The Vietnamese suppression of the Kampucheans has also resulted in intrusions into Thai territory, destroying Thai lives and property.

Although Vietnam has tried to distort and cover up the facts regarding the above-mentioned activities, these facts have not escaped the world's peoples.

REGIONAL COMMANDER ON THREATS TO SECURITY

BK150936 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 May 83 p 3

[Text] Fourth Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Han Linanon said yesterday that the country was facing two main dangers -- the influence of the Communist Party of Thailand and the situation in neighbouring Kampuchea.

Lt-Gen Han was invited by the Press Association of Thailand (PAT) to speak to TV Channel 5 yesterday where his speech was recorded for a nationwide broadcast scheduled for Tuesday -- the anniversary of the PAT's establishment.

In his speech, the Fourth Army Region commander stated his belief that "Vietnam will not invade Thailand because of many factors which tend to put restraints on them." He did not elaborate further. But at the same time he cautioned that Thailand should not get involved in the Kampuchean problem and provoke the Vietnamese, "otherwise there would be war between the two nations."

Lt-Gen Han asked the press not to create a war climate by making the Thai-Kampuchean border situation unnecessarily tense through the use of banner headlines concerning the border fighting.

He said the press could help ward off the two main dangers, internal and external, facing the nation by upholding democracy and keeping Thailand from getting involved in the Kampuchean quagmire.

On the Communist Party of Thailand, Lt-Gen Han said the Communists are waging war "to win the people over to their side," and expressed his belief that in the long run the CPT would fail to attain this objective. He reminded the press that it has an important role in stopping the CPT from gaining victory by upholding and nurturing the country's democratic system of government.

BORDER POLICE HELICOPTER SHOT AT DURING EXERCISE

BK140306 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 May 83 p 1

[Text] Tak -- A Border Patrol Police helicopter was shot at on Thursday while taking part in an evacuation drill in Mae Sot District, a few kilometres from the Thai-Burmese border. An investigation is underway into the incident. No one was injured, but bullet holes, evidently from M-16 rifles, punctured the helicopter. The pilots proceeded with the exercise unaware of an estimated 800,000-baht damage to their aircraft.

A field report said the helicopter was shot at 20 times from an unknown spot on the ground while it was flying at an altitude of about 1,000 feet only one kilometre from the Burmese border. According to an initial report sent from Mae Sot to Border Patrol Police Command Zone 6 based in this province, it was thought that Burmese soldiers across the border were responsible for the shooting.

Four police officers were on board the helicopter: Pilots Pol Capt Wannothai Mathurasai and Pol Lt Sikun Singwatthana, Pol Capt Sane Chatwanlop and Sgt-Maj Chatchai Prathuang, an engineer.

About 200 defence volunteers participated in the exercise which was aimed at swiftly evacuating civilians from areas under attack should there be war. As part of the exercise, half of the 200 volunteers armed with rifles loaded with blanks were assigned the role of enemy soldiers who were to open fire at the helicopter supposedly carrying evacuees.



JOINT AIR EXERCISE WITH INDONESIA ENDS

BK171039 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 16 May 83

[Excerpt] Thailand and Indonesia have ended their week-long joint air exercise in Thai territory with a promise to further strengthen their air force capability. Presiding over the closing ceremony of the joint exercise at Wing 71 in the southern province of Surat Thani over the weekend was Air Force Commander in Chief Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupatemi.

In his report, director of the joint exercise, Air Vice Marshal Chirot Buranabut, said that the joint exercise, which was the third of its kind, started on 11 May in target areas covering the southern provinces of Nakhon Si Thammarat, Trang and Surat Thani. Describing the joint exercise as a great success, Air Vice Marshal Chirot said that it involved air tactical maneuvers and was a followup to the previous two command post-type exercises.

JAPANESE PREMIER CALLS PREM, PLEDGES CLOSE TIES

BK150432 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has pledged to maintain close contact with his Thai counterpart Gen Prem Tinsulanon and other ASEAN leaders. The pledge was made during the Japanese premier's 3-minute telephone conversation with General Prem on Friday. Mr. Nakasone said he will do his best to promote peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia. He added that the discussions with Prime Minister Prem on matters of mutual interest and the Kampuchean problem were very fruitful. Mr. Nakasone also said that he was honored to be granted an audience with their majesties the king and queen and to be conferred with the ninth rank cordon of the most exalted Order of the White Elephant. The prime minister in turn said that he is pleased with Japan's pledge of support and cooperation to Thailand.

POST ASSESSES RESULTS OF NAKASONE'S RECENT TRIP

BK140330 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Nakasone Came, Saw, But Who Conquered?"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone achieved a notable first on his recent tour of ASEAN. Unlike his predecessors, who preferred the benevolent sake-drinking Santa Claus approach, dispensing large dollops of aid from a seemingly bottomless sack and backing up this munificence with a barnstorming, businesslike, hard-sell approach to talks on relations, Mr. Nakasone gave the impression of actually "listening" to what people had to say. Absent was the usual wheeling and dealing and relegated into the background were the huge entourage and the briefcases full of position papers.

Instead of conducting his meetings solely with members of the government, he sensibly went out of his way to talk to student leaders, who are often the most vocal opponents of what they think of as "Japanese economic imperialism," and give some much-needed advice to members of the Japanese business community. He also found time in a tight schedule to talk to the ESCAP executive secretary about the commission's work here in tackling the problems of the "have-nots."

Bangkok is a natural target for visiting dignitaries but too often these "get-togethers" are so orchestrated and ritualised that they lose much of their meaning. Mr Nakasone's uncharacteristically-Japanese willingness to listen with apparently genuine concern to some hard and nasty facts of life won him a lot of friends as well as providing him with a franker and more personal insight into the irritants plaguing relations.

One ASEAN leader quick to sense that he was not dealing with the usual "travelling Japanese tea party" was President Marcos who abandoned the niceties of diplomatic small talk to express some very forceful views indeed. While telling Mr Nakasone that he fully accepted his pledges that Japan had no intention of building up an offensive military capability, he went on to declare that relations between Japan and ASEAN had been marked by neither warmth nor affection.

He bluntly told Mr Nakasone that ASEAN's largely unspoken feeling was that what Japan had failed to gain through military conquest in the Second World War, it had succeeded in obtaining through economic dominance. He added that while this may not have been a calculated and deliberate policy and may well have been merely the natural outcome of Japanese values and capabilities, it was high time that relationships were rationalised. President Marcos said that while Japan needed both ASEAN as a market and as a source of much-needed raw materials, Southeast Asia must participate and share in the profits of this relationship. He suggested that Japan open its markets to more ASEAN products and that this be done immediately, without the usual vacillation of lengthy, time-consuming and generally nonproductive talks. In fact, he said, Mr Nakasone should attend to this matter as his first priority on returning to Tokyo.

It remains to be seen whether Nakasone the listener will also turn out to be Nakasone the doer and achiever. If he proves capable of turning sweet words into deeds, then there will be a lessening of the mistrust that exists at present. And Mr Nakasone will have demonstrated that he possesses statesmanlike qualities that set him apart from the Japanese businessman cum-political leaders of the past, whose materialistic sack of goodies failed to compensate for their empty promises.

#### CORRECTION TO PRASONG ON SRV TROOP 'ROTATION'

The following correction should be made to the item titled "Prasong on SRV Troop 'Rotation' in Kampuchea" published on pages J 4 and 5 of the 17 May DAILY REPORT:

On page J 5, in the fifth paragraph, the phrase at the end of the paragraph should read:

...20 divisions or 180,000 men. (correcting number of men)

#### BRIEFS

NATIONWIDE CHOLERA STATISTICS -- According to an official of the Communicable Disease Control Department, cholera has so far claimed 646 victims in 28 provinces. Of this number, 14 have died. The provinces with the greatest numbers of victims were Bangkok, Samut Prakan, Surat Thai and Songkhla. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 28 Apr 83 BK]

SIX-MONTH REVENUES, EXPENDITURES -- According to the deputy undersecretary of the Finance Ministry, from October 1982-March 1983 -- the first half of 1983 fiscal year -- Thailand's revenues totaled 75.43 billion baht while expenditures totaled 63.206 billion baht. Loans for the period totaled 19.27 billion baht and loan repayments totaled 3.412 billion baht. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 24 Apr 83 BK]

'OBSERVERS' CITED ON NEW DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE

BK171038 Hong Kong AFP in English 0937 GMT 17 May 83

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Text] Hanoi, May 17 (AFP) -- Vietnam seems to have launched a new diplomatic offensive with a positive response to a Thai call for Vietnamese troops in Cambodia to withdraw 30 km (18 miles) from the Thai border, diplomatic observers in Hanoi said today.

Ambassadors from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Hanoi (Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines) were called to the Foreign Ministry here Saturday to be given a memorandum on this question, diplomatic sources said. A visit by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to Hanoi would not be "useless," they reportedly were told. (The Thai Foreign Ministry said today that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach planned to stop in Bangkok after an official visit to Manila May 26-29.)

Mr. Sitthi had conditioned his visit on Vietnam's agreement to pull its troops away from the Thai frontier. According to the BANGKOK POST, Indonesia and Singapore have endorsed discussions between Thailand and Vietnam, providing Hanoi agreed to the withdrawal first. However an authoritative Vietnamese source here implicitly denied press reports that Vietnam had agreed to pull back its troops.

The Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia -- were "ready to study all proposals of any country that might bring peace and security to the border," Mr Thach said in response to his Thai counterpart. He affirmed that Mr Sitthi had "promised" to visit Vietnam and said this visit would be "significant."

The Vietnamese Communist Party organ, NHAN DAN, reaffirmed that "security must be assured on both sides" of the border. Two weeks ago Mr. Thach told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Vietnam would not accept solutions "only profitable to one party at the expense of others," apparently meaning a "unilateral" withdrawal.

Last July in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam and Cambodia proposed a "security zone" along the border, where troops from Phnom Penh and Bangkok would be face to face. The Vietnamese had envisioned a Vietnamese withdrawal, but in exchange for an evacuation or disarming of guerrilla forces. "Vietnam's position has not changed," a diplomatic source said. "It will give up nothing without something in return, but wants dialogue before anything." In contrast, the source said, Mr Sitthi seems to want prove this new "flexibility" that he announced after the Thai elections and after confirmation of his post.

Vietnam seized the occasion to return to diplomatic maneuvers following the dry season military offensive in April, kicking off with the announcement of a partial troop withdrawal from Cambodia on May 2, observers said. Hanoi's apparent objective was to swiftly improve its diplomatic position before the next United Nations General Assembly in September.

To support Mr. Thach, vice foreign minister for Third World affairs, Vo Dong Giang, was promoted to delegate minister by the State Council. Another vice minister, Ha Van Lau, had numerous discussions with Asian representatives during breaks in the recent conference on Palestine in Kuala Lumpur. Diplomatic sources said Hanoi could accept a withdrawal without great risk after its dry season offensive. A "trial" pullback of 10 km (6 miles) was made late last year and early this year before the April offensive, Vietnamese and Cambodian sources said.

The area was left to troops of the Heng Samrin government, they said.

After the Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi in February, ASEAN showed interest in dialogue with Indochina but without the Phnom Penh government, before back peddling. The April offensive, as if in response, began soon after. Mr. Thach said it left "nearly 300 dead" among the guerrilla forces.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES INDIAN GENERAL

OW171847 Hanoi VNA in English 1642 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 17 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received here this morning the visiting chief of the Indian Army staff, General K.V. Krishna Rao, and his party.

The Vietnamese premier was joined by Senior Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan and Lieutenant General Phung The Tai, respectively general chief and deputy general chief of staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap and the Indian military attache, Colonel Venkatesh Madhav Patil.

Welcoming his guests, Chairman Pham Van Dong said their current visit was a new development of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples and armed forces. He spoke highly of the Indian people's great achievements, in building and developing their economy and culture and in national defence. These achievements, he said, had contributed to defending the Indian people's sacred territory and peaceful life and peace in the Indian subcontinent, South Asia and the rest of the world. He praised India's foreign policy and its growing international position and prestige which accounted for New Delhi having been chosen as venue of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit.

Chairman Pham Van Dong conveyed his best wishes and highest regards to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and his respects to Defence Minister, R. Venkataraman.

In reply, the Indian general thanked Chairman Pham Van Dong for his fine feelings towards the Indian people and their armed forces, and conveyed to him warm greetings from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Minister R. Venkataraman. He said he believed that India and Vietnam, sharing the same noble objective in the struggle for national independence and peace, would constantly consolidate and develop their solidarity and cooperation.

Also today, General K.V. Krishna Rao and his party were warmly received by Minister Vo Dong Giang, acting minister for foreign affairs.

The Indian guests visited Ho Chi Minh City and the 7th military sector on May 15-16.

PHAM HUNG ADDRESSES SECURITY CONFERENCE

BK131004 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] Comrade Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior, recently attended a conference which was held by the Quang Ninh provincial party committee with the participation of various party committee echelons, local administrations, mass organizations, public organs, and sectors within the province. The objectives of the conference were to review the implementation of Directive 92 of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat on the campaign to build a clean and steadfast people's public security force and step up the mass movement for the safeguarding of the fatherland's security; and to discuss ways to implement the task which requires that "our entire party, people and armed forces must be determined to foil the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are now acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists," and to maintain political security, public order and safety.

The conference's recapitulative report on the implementation of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat's Directive 92 pointed out: As the province is located in the border area with many large mining sites and sensitive areas, the provincial party standing committee has issued Resolution No 7 which calls for the motivation of the masses in various public organs, enterprises, districts, and villages to participate in a movement to build a people's security system in the province. Under the leadership of its party committee echelons, the province has urged various sectors and localities to creatively apply appropriate and practical measures in each locality aimed at boosting production and improving the people's welfare while protecting production and maintaining public order and security. Thanks to this, the movement has developed in all dimensions, both at the frontline and in the rear, and in the inland and sea areas, and has achieved great results in the fight against negativism, in economic and social activities, and in the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, thus duly contributing to the successful implementation of the state plan in the locality. Through the mass movement to "build a people's security system," grassroots-level revolutionary organizations have been further consolidated and public order and security have been markedly improved. Many good models have emerged in the border, urban and rural areas.

The party organization has paid specific attention to building a clean and steadfast people's public security force, linked the movement to build the people's public security force with the mass movement to safeguard the fatherland's security so that these movements can support and stimulate each other, and has, at the same time, promoted the traditional solidarity and combat coordination between the armed forces and the public security force in accordance with Directive 01 and 02 jointly issued by the Ministries of National Defense and Interior. This has created a combined strength for maintaining political security and public order and safety. Thanks to the wholehearted leadership provided by various party committee echelons, the participation of various branches and sectors, and the support of the masses, and, thanks to its own self-motivated efforts, the Quang Ninh public security force has made ever-greater progress in improving its political knowledge, its revolutionary awareness, its sense of organization and discipline, and its working and fighting capabilities. Within the ranks of the Quang Ninh provincial public security force, there exist many units and collectives which have had good combat and work performances and have scored good civilian proselyting achievements for which they have been commended by the party and the administration and lauded by the people.



The recapitulative report also pointed out the shortcomings and weaknesses of the mass movements for safeguarding national security and building a clean and steadfast public security force, and set forth guidelines and objectives for the coming period.

As for the task regarding the struggle to defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionist and hemogenous clique in collusion with U.S. imperialism, and to maintain political security and public order and safety, the conference reviewed the sabotage schemes, tricks and actions of the Chinese reactionaries along the Quang Ninh borderline and in the entire country as a whole. The conference pointed out: Living in a border province and having to face the enemy daily, the Quang Ninh provincial party organization and people, constantly remaining vigilant, have striven to intensify their activities for national defense and public security, and are determined to thwart the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. The conference also stressed the pressing essential tasks, both immediate and long-term, that the entire party organizations, armed forces and compatriots of various nationalities must grasp thoroughly. They must be determined to correctly carry out the party resolution to make the province of Quang Ninh stable politically, rich economically, strong in national defense and public security, and ready to fight and defeat the enemy under any circumstances that may arise, if the north-eastern part of the fatherland is to be firmly defended.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Pham Hung pointed out the stalwart and indomitable revolutionary tradition of the working class in the mining area, and of the compatriots of various nationalities in the province. They have, he said, made great contributions to the struggle against foreign aggression for national defense as well as to the cause of socialist construction and transformation. In the light of the resolution of the fifth party congress and in compliance with the various resolutions of the CPV Central Committee and its Political Bureau, the party organization, armed forces and people of Quang Ninh Province have constantly struggled to overcome numerous difficulties and ordeals caused by the scourge of war and by national calamities, and have scored many achievements in promoting increased production and cultural development, solving welfare-related problems, building district- and grassroots-level echelons, consolidating the party and the administration, and pushing ahead the mass movement to consolidate national defense and security. Especially during the period 1981-82, the province underwent relatively vigorous changes and made great progress, thus creating for itself a new stature and force with which it will struggle to attain still-greater successes during the period 1983-85.

With regard to socioeconomic objectives to be achieved in 1983 and the targets to be attained until 1985, as already set at the seventh congress of the provincial party organization, Comrade Pham Hung pointed out the particularly important position of Quang Ninh Province vis-a-vis the economy and national defense. He analyzed the basic advantages in labor, land, forest and sea resources, and the material and technical bases enjoyed by the central government and the locality, and discussed the new achievements scored by the province and its new positive models built up in the past few years. The party organization, armed forces and people of Quang Ninh Province must develop their existing advantages and achievements, overcome shortcomings, and muster the strength of each person, of each grassroots-level unit, of the central and local organs, and of the state and the people to create a combined strength with which to win successes in each given job and from each aspect and sphere of activity, that is, to win all-round successes in the implementation of the resolution of the seventh provincial party organization congress. [Paragraph continues]

The comrade agreed with the ways adopted by the province to solve its urgent problems, saying that it is necessary for the province to concentrate on successfully achieving the three economic objectives, namely stepping up agricultural development in all respects with the emphasis placed on increasing grain production; developing the communications and transportation system so that the advantages in waterway transportation are to be exploited; and stepping up exports while promoting afforestation, forest protection, and exploitation, and accelerating other activities in order to stabilize the socioeconomic system and strengthen national defense and security. The province must join with the entire country in successfully achieving all the socioeconomic objectives set forth at the fifth party congress. In rice production, the province must step up intensive cultivation and multicropping to quickly increase productivity. As an immediate task, the province must promptly replace the existing rice varieties with those new, pest-resistant, high-yield rice varieties which can stand brackish and salty waters and which are now available in various provinces, and must devise a plan to reclaim land from the sea in order to expand the area under cultivation.

Dealing with the struggle to foil the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, Comrade Pham Hung elaborated on the Chinese reactionary clique's basic and long-term schemes and its current acts of sabotage, saying that they are aimed at preventing our people from building socialism, weakening our country, and inciting rebellion and subversion in a bid to annex our country and the other two Indochinese countries and achieve the clique's expansionist goal in Southeast Asia.

The Chinese expansionists are actively colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries in undermining our country's revolution by all dangerous and perfidious means in the economic, political, ideological, cultural, military, and diplomatic fields, with emphasis laid on sabotaging us economically, politically, ideologically, and culturally. Our people must clearly determine that the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are their direct and dangerous enemy and that the U.S. imperialists are the basic enemy not only of our people, but also of people the world over. The collusion between the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists is a threat to national independence, peace, and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia. Our people have realized that the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage is very difficult, fierce and protracted. It is closely related to our people's struggle to solve the problem of "who will triumph over whom." It is also part of the struggle between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces in the world. To resolutely achieve victory in this struggle, there must be a combined strength of the entire party, armed forces, and people. We must foil the enemy's schemes and acts in each field, in each area, and in each locality. Our entire party and all our people and soldiers must exert greater efforts to develop the economy, boost production, and stabilize and gradually improve the people's life. It is necessary to make party and administrative organizations, the armed forces, and mass organizations truly honest and strong, thus creating very basic conditions for foiling the enemy's schemes and acts, firmly ensuring political security and social order and safety, and making our country strong in all respects and ready to cope with all eventualities. Only thus will we be able to firmly defend the fatherland if the enemy risks to wage a war of aggression against our country.

Speaking about the duties of the Quang Ninh party organization and people in this struggle, Comrade Pham Hung said: Quang Ninh Province has a long border, a long coastline, and many offshore islands close to China. Being one of our fatherland's strategic areas, both economically, and in national defense, Quang Ninh Province is a key province for enemy sabotage, a locality with suitable conditions for armed provocations, nibbling attacks and seizures of border and coastal areas, an area through which the enemy has stealthily infiltrated spies, scouts and commandos into our territory to initiate reactionary groups; to sabotage us economically, ideologically, and culturally; to arouse opposition; to organize bandit groups and to foment disturbances.

Therefore, the local party organization and people must, on the one hand, endeavor in their socialist construction and continue socialist transformation; strive to achieve new successes in economic, cultural and social fields; build up the party, consolidate the administration, and promote the right to collective mastery of the laboring people. On the other hand, they must remain highly vigilant, vigorously promote, so as to increasingly develop, the mass movement for national security, and build an increasingly firm and stable people's public security network across the province. They must always contribute, along with the people countrywide, to successfully carrying out the two strategic tasks: namely, successful socialist construction and firm defense of the socialist fatherland.

As for the implementation of Directive 92 of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat, Comrade Pham Hung said: Over the past 2 years, led by the provincial party committee, and assisted by various sectors, mass organizations, and the people, the Quang Ninh provincial public security force has made praiseworthy progress in building itself into a clean and steadfast force and in promoting the mass movement for the safeguarding of the fatherland's security. This movement is being developed and its qualities further improved.

The task of providing indoctrination on party lines and views for the Quang Ninh public security force has been stepped up and carried out on a regular basis. Members have become more aware of the situation and tasks, and of the enemy and its schemes and actions. Indoctrination efforts to purify the internal ranks have achieved initial results in the fields of steeling a fighting determination, promoting increased internal solidarity, consolidating organization and discipline, improving working behavior and a sense of responsibility, and gradually overcoming shortcomings in thoughts and actions. The Quang Ninh provincial public security force has positioned its personnel in a concentrated and unified fashion and in accordance with their specialities. It has replenished various sensitive areas on the border, offshore islands, and at many key economic and military points with competent cadres; has actively built the public security forces at the district, ward, and village levels; and has carried out the delineation of duties in conjunction with efforts to comply with the system of achieving coordination between the higher and lower echelons. This has helped develop the efficiency of the public security apparatus in everyday work and in combat.

The provincial party committee and various party committee echelons in the Quang Ninh party organization, with their practical plans and appropriate measures, have concerned themselves with providing guidance for and promoting the mass movement for safeguarding the fatherland's security among various branches, services, mass organizations, mining and port areas, factories, economic establishments, and social organizations. Meanwhile, they have also concentrated their leadership and guidance on consolidating and developing the movement for safeguarding the fatherland's security in various ethnic minorities' areas, and the border, sea, and offshore island areas. The mass movement for safeguarding the fatherland's security is instrumental in promoting solidarity among the people and increased production, in solving welfare problems, and in building a new socialist lifestyle in conjunction with efforts to build people's security teams and people's security networks. This movement has duly contributed to tracking down spies and scouts, guarding against the enemy's sabotage of our economy, culture and ideology, preventing and/or limiting the violation of socialist property, and eliminating profiteers, smugglers, muggers, and other criminals. Led by grassroots-level party committee echelons and administrations, the mass movement for the safeguarding of the fatherland's security is also instrumental in developing the collective mastery the laboring people who have made up a very essential force with which we can maintain public order and security at the grassroots level and can promptly deal with the enemy locally.

The building of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union organization within the Quang Ninh people's public security force has been intensified. The union's activities are reflected in all fields of activity and combat tasks in the province. It has coordinated action with youths in the army and in various localities, forming such movements as the "militant solidarity" movement and the "Quang Ninh youths help build prosperous, strong and safe mining zone" movement. These movements are designed to actively help the local authorities in tracking down and capturing enemy reconnaissance agents, protecting the socialist property, and maintaining order and safety in urban and rural areas.

All provincial party echelons have paid due attention to directing the consolidation and development of party ranks in the people's public security force. It is the honesty and firmness of the public security force party organization which is a determining factor in building honest and strong people's public security force.

Comrade Pham Hung heartily welcomed the provincial party committee which, in addition to its close supervision and constant control, has developed many initiatives in motivating the entire party organization and soliders and people in the province to satisfactorily implement the Secretariat's Directive 92. He commended advanced examples in the people's public security force and the people's armed forces and from among party members and cadres, and compatriots in the province for their outstanding achievements in the movement to ensure national defense.

Touching on the task of continuing to develop the people's public security force, the comrade said: The Quang Ninh people's public security force must not be subjective and conceited, but must be determined to overcome shortcomings, to further develop the successes achieved and to exert even greater efforts in making themselves truly honest and strong so as to be worthy as the trusted instrument of the party, the sharp tool of the proletarian dictatorship state, and the beloved sons and brothers of the people. The comrade urged all people's public security cadres and combatants to be thoroughly imbued with and act upon the six teachings which venerated and beloved Uncle Ho has given to the people's public security force.

#### VAN TIEN DUNG ADDRESSES MILITARY CADRES

OW151113 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense recently opened a refresher course for cadres in charge of local military tasks from various ministry organs; military regions, institutes and schools; branches and services; and 17 provinces and cities.

Senior General Van Tien Dung, party Central Committee Political Bureau member and defense minister, addressed the cadres attending the refresher course. He stressed the need to formulate a basic, comprehensive advanced training plan to enable local military cadres of militia and self-defense forces to fulfill immediate and future tasks, build local military organs in provinces and districts, and various party echelons on leadership and guidance matters. These cadres must understand the guidelines, concepts and tasks of all-people national defense, lead and guide localities in building militia and self-defense forces, manage and train reserve forces, and fulfill all combat, combat-readiness, and combat-support tasks in the localities.

Comrade Van Tien Dung said local military tasks can be implemented and developed well if they are closely linked with the implementation of political tasks in the localities and at the grassroots installation to create a mass movement to perform revolutionary acts based on thorough understanding of the party line.

He stressed that the masses must be trusted and constantly enlightened and organized and that assistance must be concentrated on weak installations so as to advance all localities and build strong installations and districts as well as a strong country.

#### NHAN DAN ON PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES

BK171424 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Apr 83 p 1

[VNA Report]

[Text] As of late March, 30 provinces and cities and a special zone had held second round party organization congresses.

This time around the provincial and city party organizations congresses, carefully prepared from the the grass roots levels and directly supervised by the CPV Central Committee Secretariat, developed democracy within the party, gathered the thoughts of the lower-level congresses, and motivated the mass emulation movement to engage in productive labor, carry out other tasks, and contribute ideas to the party.

On the basis of grasping the two strategic tasks set forth by the Fifth CPV Congress and the resolution of the third plenum of the party Central Committee, the provincial, city, and special zone party organization congresses appropriately assessed the local situation and unanimously determined struggle goals up to 1985.

The determination of the political and party-building tasks by these congresses correctly reflected the guidelines set in the resolutions of the fifth party congress and the third plenum of party Central Committee. These tasks involve concentrating forces on developing the strengths of each locality for self-sufficiency; accelerating socialist transformation in agriculture and trade; boosting agricultural, industrial, forestry, and fishery production; linking the development of various economic sectors with the local export effort; combining the development of production with the maintenance of national security and social order and safety; and satisfying the most urgent needs of the people's daily life.

A number of provinces and cities have clearly pointed out specific measures for successfully achieving the targets for 1983 and the 1983-85 period.

On the party-building question, the congresses emphasized such tasks as improving the quality of party members, consolidating grass roots-level party organizations, fostering cadres, building and perfecting the district level, improving the leadership of party committee echelons in order to build politically and ideologically firm and strong party organizations, strengthening political power, and accelerating the mass revolutionary movement. In conducting discussions at lower levels and at their congresses, provinces and cities clearly determined their specific political tasks in close conjunction with the party-building task.

In preparing men to participate in the new executive committee, provincial, city, and special zone party committee echelons paid attention to heightening the party cadres and members' awareness of the cadre-related task; further imbuing them with the party Central Committee's resolutions and directives concerning the organization of cadres, the new structure of party committee echelons, and the criteria of party committee members; evaluating the performance of the incumbent party committee members; and collecting opinions on personnel organization at the lower levels and on the composition of the delegations to the provincial party organization congresses.



Criticism and self-criticism within provincial and city party committees have been carried out seriously, frankly, and constructively, thereby contributing to strengthening internal solidarity.

Provincial, city, and special zone party committees are now 30-40 percent composed of new members. One-third of the standing committees are new members. Young cadres with good knowledge, ability, and confidence have participated in various party committees replacing old, weak, and incapable comrades who have been switched to other appropriate tasks. Some 75 percent of the new party committee members have an intermediate or high political and ideological background.

The political and cultural background and the specialized and professional skills of party committee members are higher than those in the former tenure. From 20 to 30 percent of them are college graduates or have attained postgraduate levels. In many provinces, such as Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Binh Tri Thien, and Quang Nam-Da Nang, they reach 50 percent. On the average, provincial and city party committee members are young. The number of party committee members has been increased at the district and lower levels.

Following their congresses, provincial and city party committee echelons have formulated plans to implement the resolutions adopted, with emphasis on the important and immediate problems of the localities.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WHOLESAL PRICE DIRECTIVE

BK111540 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

["Text" of Council of Ministers' "recent" directive on reestablishing order in the domain of wholesale prices of materials]

[Text] Many material supply units of the various sectors at central and local levels have failed to comply with the state-prescribed wholesale prices of materials and to deliver goods to user units at the prescribed locations where the goods can be consumed, but they have demanded that user units come and get the goods at the production costs and the wholesale and retail prices of many items of goods. This situation has upset the system of state prices and has led to several negative phenomena (authoritarianism, "legal transactions, theft and corruption...).

Only by implementing correctly the system of state-prescribed wholesale prices of materials can we plan production and distribution. The restoration of order in the domain of wholesale prices of materials is part and parcel of the restoration of order in the area of distribution and circulation. The Council of Ministers' chairman requests:

1. All material supply sectors revamp the operation of the units placed under their managerial control by ensuring the supply of goods to their customers at the right locations and at state directed prices. If the prescribed prices, delivery locations, and transportation costs are still irrational in some ways, changes must be projected and discussed with the related sectors and, then, submitted to the Council of Ministers chairman for consideration and decision (through the State Prices Commission). Changes must be not made independently.
2. If, due to the objective causes, the supply units can not ship materials to user units promptly as planned and stipulated by the state, forcing the using units to go and pick up materials at another location, the supply units must:

- a. make payments at state prescribed prices and at the locations stipulated in the price list.

b. pay the user units for the transportation costs which should have been paid to the supply units had the materials been delivered to the specified locations.

User units must account for the material costs in the production costs by following closely the wholesale prices of materials prescribed by the state. Extra costs, if any, which increase the prices of materials, must be accounted for as profits or losses.

3. Material production and management sectors should conclude contracts with the Ministry of Communications and Transportation to ship materials and goods at the state-directed transportation costs if they have not fulfilled the plan norms in the signed contracts. Both consignor and transport owners must take positive action against possible theft during shipment which would cause losses for the state and increase the costs of materials.

4. Material production and management sectors should coordinate with the arbitration council of the State Price Commission and the Finance Ministry (with the people's committees of provinces, cities and special zones in case of local government) to organize and control the supply units and to take proper action as required. Resolute action must be taken to prevent theft, corruption, authoritarianism, and undercounter transactions in the supply, shipment and delivery of materials. Material supply units must be compelled resolutely to indemnify user units if they infringe upon the policy of state prescribed wholesale prices of materials.

5. In case the material supply units fail to apply the wholesale prices of materials correctly, user units must report such failures immediately to their own administrative agencies and the management agencies of the supply units so prompt remedial action can be taken. If the problem can not be dealt with by these agencies, it must be reported to the Council of Ministers chairman (through the State Price Commission) for action.

#### TRADE UNION CONGRESS PREPARATION DIRECTIVE

BK160935 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers recently issued a directive on the need to coordinate with trade union organizations in preparing for and opening the fifth national trade union congress in the final quarter of this year. The chairman of the Council of Ministers requests that, apart from creating favorable conditions for trade union organizations at all levels to make preparations for the congress, heads of all state organs -- from the central level to grassroots units and people's committees at various levels -- satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

Heads of organs and chairmen of the people's committees -- hereinafter referred to as heads of organs -- must coordinate with the executive committees of those trade unions at the same level in devising measures to combine preparation for the congress with organization of the movement for productive labor and thrift among workers and civil servants. This is aimed at exceeding the 1983 state plan and satisfactorily preparing for the 1984 state plan.

The directive points out that those sectors and localities which held a conference of workers and civil servants and launched a movement for productive labor and thrift at the beginning of the year, should conduct a review in order to continue stepping up this movement. [Paragraph continues]

Those sectors and localities which have not yet convened such a conference or launched such a movement should use their own plans to define specific targets and emulation objectives for use as a basis in motivating workers and civil servants to pledge to exceed the 1983 state plan and participate actively in formulating the 1984 state plan.

#### PROVINCIAL LABOR ACHIEVEMENT, THRIFT AWARDS

BK070707 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] The nationwide emulation movement to engage in productive labor and practice thrift showed new developments in 1982. In order to promote the emulation movement to fulfill the 1983 state plan, the chairman of the Council of Ministers recently decided to present regional forerunners' emulation banners and awards to the following provinces: Quang Ninh Province, the forerunner of the northern mountainous border region; Ha Nam Ninh Province, the forerunner of the Bac Bo lowlands and midlands; Quang Nam-Danang Province, the forerunner of central Vietnam's coastal provinces; Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province, the forerunner of the central highlands; Dong Nai Province, the forerunner of the eastern Nam Bo region; and Tien Giang Province, the forerunner of the Mekong Delta provinces.

The Council of Ministers chairman also commended and presented awards to Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh and Hau Giang Provinces for their outstanding achievements, which are second only to those scored by their respective regional forerunner provinces.

The following provinces were given awards for having satisfactorily fulfilled the 1982 state plan: Lang Son, Ha Tuyen, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Binh Tri Thien, Dac Lac, Cuu Long, Long An, and the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone.

Except for the three major municipalities which are continuing to implement the emulation pledges they already signed in early 1982 and which plan to review the implementation of these pledges and consider commendations and rewards by the end of 1983, all other localities have reviewed the 1982 emulation movement and signed their emulation pledges for 1983.

The Council of Ministers chairman decided to present 86 annual rotating banners -- in connection with the implementation of the 5-year (1981-85) state plan -- to various local offices, services and units for their outstanding emulation achievements in 1982.

Localities, sectors and units are striving to provide more guidance for the emulation movement with a determination to fulfill their tasks under the 1983 state plan.

#### BRIEFS

CADRES TO KOMPONG CHAM -- Tay Ninh Province has assigned more than 100 Vietnamese cadres and engineers to its sister province of Kompong Cham in Kampuchea to help build a bank and a water works system with a capacity of 20 cubic meters of water an hour. The Tay Ninh construction sector has provided Kompong Cham with a number of water pumping machines, a large volume of electric wire, and bricks and tiles to help complete this project quickly. The sector is planning to build for Kompong Cham a brick and tile factory with an annual output of 1.6 million bricks and tiles. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 May 83 BK]

AUSTRALIAHAWKE EXPANDS ON NUCLEAR-FREE PACIFIC PROPOSAL

BK171211 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Australia's prime minister, Mr. Hawke, has reaffirmed his government's support for a nuclear-free Pacific. However, he says such support will not jeopardize Australia's treaty arrangements with the United States. Addressing Parliament in Canberra, Mr Hawke said Australia did not oppose the free passage of American nuclear-powered warships through the Pacific. He said the purpose of declaring a nuclear-free Pacific was to exclude all nuclear testing, storage and waste dumping in the region. Beyond this, Australia was committed to its treaty arrangements with the United States and it would not impede the passage of nuclear-powered ships through the Pacific or of military aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAYDEN RETURNS FROM EUROPE

BK180509 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0200 GMT May 83

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, today returned from talks on the world economy in Europe and had a grim review of the prospects for economic recovery in Australia. Mr Hayden said European countries believed American interest rates must fall before there could be a general economic recovery and a forecast in the last 24 hours indicated this would not happen. He said this meant tough times ahead for Australia, reinforcing the need for economic restraint in the economy including more wage restraint.

NEW ZEALANDKAMPUCHEA'S SON SANN ON AUSTRALIAN AID TO VIETNAM

BK161413 Hong Kong AFP in English 1312 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Wellington, May 16 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Son Sann of the United Nations-recognised anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition government said here today that he believed the new Australian Government would not resume direct aid to Vietnam.

Speaking to pressmen after talks in both Canberra and Wellington with government officials, Mr Son Sann said that Australian Deputy Prime Minister Lionel Bowen "will recommend strongly (to the Hawke government) that it not do it."

"There is a door from the United Nations. The Vietnamese have to use this door," he said.

New Zealand has consistently voted in the UN with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members for the withdrawal of the estimated 150,000-180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

Mr Son Sann said: "I have renewed my expression of gratitude to the government and people (of New Zealand) for their political and moral support and for their support of the United Nations resolution recognising the coalition." The coalition links his Khmer People's National Liberation front (KPNLF) with the ousted Khmer Rouge and Prince Norodom Sihanouk's party.

Mr Son Sann said that the KPNLF had made no special requests for economic or military aid from Wellington or its other supporters.

"We are concerned not to break the political and diplomatic momentum and pressure which has built up since 1979," he said. "The sooner Vietnam accepts and implements the United Nations resolution on Cambodia, the sooner the Vietnamese people will receive aid from the whole world, including ASEAN countries."

"That is why we ask all the countries which have shown sympathy for Cambodia since 1979 not to break the momentum but to wait until the Vietnamese implement the resolution of the United Nations."

During his visit here, the premier has met with ambassadors from the ASEAN countries -- Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore -- and with Cambodian refugee groups in the capital. He will fly to the South Island city of Christchurch for further meetings with exiled Cambodians before leaving New Zealand.

#### SCIENTISTS TO MONITOR FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS

BK100416 Hong Kong AFP in English 0341 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Wellington, May 10 (AFP) -- New Zealand radiation scientists are "delighted" at being offered access to the French underground nuclear test site at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific.

French President Francois Mitterrand offered New Zealand access to what he called a scientific monitoring programme during talks earlier today in Paris with New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon.

New Zealand National Radiation Laboratory Director Hugh Atkinson said today the move was "certainly a surprise."

"Here is a total change, in which the French have allowed the possibility of access to Mururoa, which has in the past been a defence area."

But Mr Atkinson said it would be unwise to send any scientists off on an urgent mission to the nuclear test site.

"Our first move will be to seek access to the data the French already collect from their sophisticated monitoring system at Mururoa," he said. "We will want to look at the French data and methods before we consider sending a scientist there." He said France has a total monitoring network "run to international standards of reference and measurement."

Access to the French data would give "a better appreciation of what happens at Mururoa.... Up to today our great wish has been to get at least French information," Mr Atkinson said. "But sending an individual with a small amount of measuring equipment to Mururoa should not be taken up too prematurely."

He said New Zealand would gain information local to Mururoa Atoll from the data. New Zealand would like "to see French measurements on the atoll itself, in the lagoon nearby and in adjacent waters."

"Any separate New Zealand monitoring could also involve tests in the atmosphere, material from the atoll and samples of fish and other biological specimens."



Mr Atkinson said such details would give New Zealand scientists a clear picture of France's problems "about their defence area" on and around the atoll.

The International Greenpeace Organisation also welcomed the French monitoring offer, but the international environmental group said they were sceptical of the move, according to representative Elaine Shaw. She said France made a similar announcement two years ago, "but last year a French Government team was appointed to check the test site."

#### NEW CALEDONIA

#### INDEPENDENCE SUPPORTERS RALLY AGAINST FRANCE

BK131007 Hong Kong AFP in English 0938 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Noumea, New Caledonia, May 13 (AFP) -- About a thousand supporters of New Caledonian independence gathered outside the French High Commission here today, waving banners and shouting slogans in the third consecutive day of anti-French disturbances.

The demonstrations in this South Pacific territory reflected mounting tension over the recent murder of a Melanesian and in anticipation of a visit next Wednesday by the French secretary of state for overseas territories, Georges Lemoine.

Today's demonstration, organised jointly by the front and the leftist Palika Movement, was called to protest at the murder two days ago of a native Melanesian by a resident of European origin at Temala, 300 km (187 miles) north of here. The advocates of independence said they would be taking to the streets again on Wednesday, apparently to protest Mr. Lemoine's arrival.

Meanwhile, counter-demonstrations have been organized by the Rally for Caledonia in the Republic Party, which has asked islanders to show Mr. Lemoine "their determination to end the recent disturbances".

The independists have declared their intention to win independence for the territory next year. They have warned that if France refuses to recognise the right of the indigenous Kanak people to govern themselves, they will set up a provisional government in 1984, in exile or on the island.

The independence front has been involved in the territorial government since June. The Palika Movement, the party for Kanak liberation, has persistently rejected any such alliance.

A number of tribal chiefs demonstrated against independence here on Saturday; Palika said today it intended to occupy lands ruled by one of the chiefs this weekend.

#### Further Report on Demonstrations

BK180755 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] New Caledonia's police estimate that more than 30,000 people demonstrated peacefully in Noumea's main square today in connection with the arrival in New Caledonia of the French overseas territories minister, Mr Georges Lemoine.

A senior police officer told a Radio Australia correspondent, John Lombard, that about 25,000 people were estimated to be in the demonstration organized by those opposed to independence for the French territory and about 7,000 supported the mainly Melanesian Independence Front.

Noumea's population is about 60,000 people. Our correspondent says there were no incidents and several squads of riot police were successful in keeping the two rival demonstrations apart.

Leaders of the mainly European anti-independence Republican Party and the Independence Front constantly appealed their followers to be peaceful and to avoid confrontation with the other side. The purpose of the two demonstrations was to make known to Mr Lemoine the strongly-held views for and against independence for New Caledonia. The minister, who is making his first visit to Noumea, is to give details of a proposed statute of autonomy for the French territory.

#### FRENCH OVERSEAS SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR VISIT

NC180301 Paris AFP in English 0728 GMT 18 May 83

[By AFP Special Correspondent Michel Conrath]

[Text] Noumea, May 18 (AFP) -- Rival pro-independence and anti-independence demonstrations, the biggest ever held here, greeted the arrival today of French Secretary of State for Overseas Territories Georges Lemoine.

Police said that 20,000 people attended the anti-independence rally -- 30,000 according to the Noumea Mayor Roger Laroque -- and 5,000 marched in a pro-independence parade -- 8,000 according to the organisers.

New Caledonia has a total population of about 145,000 mainly Europeans and Melanesians.

There were no major incidents in the main Place des Cototiers, where rallies were held by both sides. Anti-riot mobile gendarmerie units and party security services maintained order as demonstrators poured into the square from either side.

Mr Laroque, a leader of the anti-independence "Rally for Caledonia in the (French) Republic (RPCR)" said afterwards that "everything went off in an absolutely calm and peaceful manner."

He added: "Let us hope that it will influence the minister and will perhaps make him change several points in the speech he is due to make to the territorial assembly on Friday."

He urged supporters: "Remain calm -- but be prepared to demonstrate again if we appeal to you to do so."

The "Front Independantiste (FI)" and the "Kanak Liberation Party (PALIKA)" regarded the size of their demonstration, especially in the capital where there is a huge European population, as an unhelped for success.

The pro-independence movements had never held such a large rally.

Jean-Marie Tjibaou, the vice-president of the "Council of Government", stressed in his speech to the pro-independence rally: "The Kanak people must quickly obtain sovereignty" in New Caledonia, and above all the power to control "the immigration of other peoples into this territory."

He was answered by the chanting of such slogans as "Independence for Kanak socialists" and "Colonialists are assassins" and "Police and justice -- racists."

They were answered by rival chanting of "Dissolve the territorial assembly" and "We want elections" and "Australie dehors" (Get out, Australia).

RPCR Deputy Jacques Lafleur, who arrived with the minister, told the anti-independence rally: "We are not alone. I bring you the good wishes, encouragement and the support of France's opposition parties."

Mr Lafleur congratulated the leading Melanesian tribal chiefs for having attended the anti-independence rally as "this showed that New Caledonia was not split in two and those who carry out racism, and we do not, are pro-independence supporters."

Mr Lemoine was greeted at the airport by local RPCR officials, but pro-independence leaders were absent.

There was also a small group of "Caldoches" (Europeans of French origin) together with Melanesians, Wallisians, and Asians. The group, representing the islands' various peoples, brandished a banner reading in French "Mr Minister, this is Caledonia".

Mr Lemoine, in an interview given before his arrival here, said that his "dearest wish" during his three-day visit here was to be a "messenger of peace."

He said that France, which annexed New Caledonia in 1853, "today has an historic mission here. It is a guarantor of security. It must equally map out future perspectives in accord with those living here."

#### VANUATU

#### PREMIER LINI WARNS OF REGIONAL INSTABILITY

BK061130 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1100 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Vanuatu's prime minister, Father Walter Lini, says he 's concerned that stability in the Pacific region may be at risk because of a failure to resolve the issue of independence in French Pacific territories.

Father Lini, who was speaking in Canberra on a private visit to Australia, said independence was a big issue in New Caledonia and French Polynesia. Until this question was decided, the issue could be used to create political instability in the region, but he did not elaborate.

The Vanuatu prime minister said he would like the South Pacific Forum at its meeting in Australia later this year to propose a date for independence in New Caledonia. Father Lini has already had talks with the Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, and with the foreign minister, Mr Hayden.

MALAYSIAREGIONAL CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE QUESTION ENDS

BK061622 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] The Asian conference on the question of Palestine ended today with recommendations that the UN Security Council establish institutional arrangements to facilitate the setting up of an independent state of Palestine. The conference stressed the Security Council should assume its primary responsibility of preventing aggression and breaches of peace in West Asia. Steps should be taken to implement all relevant UN resolutions as well as recommendations of the committee in exercising the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The recommendation also stressed the need for effective measures to ensure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territories. It should also guarantee the safety, security, legal and human rights of Palestinians in those territories. Pending the withdrawal, the UN should administer the territories for a short transitional period. This is to facilitate the return of Palestinians to their homeland. It should also supervise elections for the Palestinians in line with self-determination. If necessary, peacekeeping forces must also be provided.

For Asian and Pacific countries, the conference recommends that diplomatic relations be set up with the PLO. It was suggested that December 29th be observed as an international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. These countries should also be encouraged to form national committees in support of the Palestinians. The conference feels that these plans are important and feasible for a just and comprehensive settlement for the West Asia conflict. It strongly called for the rejection of all policies by the Tel Aviv administration to dictate the geographical boundaries in West Asia and the legal status of Jerusalem. All provisions of military and economic aid to Tel Aviv should be renounced. Tel Aviv should adhere to all UN resolutions, including those rejecting its annexation of Jerusalem. The recommendations also include a Kuala Lumpur appeal.

Our reporter, (Ahmad Maarof), gives the highlights: [Begin recording] An appeal was issued for all countries to participate in the coming international conference on the question of Palestine to be held in Paris this August. Ministerial level delegations should be sent. The conference also urged Western Europe and North America to join Asia and other regions of the world to recognize that the Palestinians have the right to self-determination and independent state. Concrete support must be given the PLO to achieve these. A special resolution by the conference also expressed grave concern on the situation in Lebanon. The continued presence of Israeli troops there constitutes a threat to international peace and security. The Security Council must take the necessary steps to initiate unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops. [end recording]

OPPOSITION TO PALESTINIAN CAUSE CRITICIZED

BK131139 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The acting prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, has criticized an opposition party for not accepting the PLO as the rightful representative of the Palestinian people. He expressed regret that the party, PAS [Islamic Party of Peninsular Malaya], has taken this stand at its general assembly held in Kuala Lumpur recently. In fact, the party's decision is contradictory to the government's efforts in supporting the just cause of the Palestinian people to establish their homeland. Datuk Musa pointed out that the stand taken by PAS is not logical as the PLO is a body accepted by the United Nations and Islamic countries.

TIMES JOURNAL EDITORIAL AIRS BASES COSTS

HK070157 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 6 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "It's Neither a Fast Buck -- Nor Is It Blackmail"]

[Text] In some quarters the current review of the military bases agreement is seen as simply a question of how much. Never mind the problems of sovereignty or the social issues; the bottom line is the amount of the total package.

It is bad enough when that sort of cynicism originates in the United States. After all the Philippines has long been a favorite whipping boy in some American circles. As they see it, any payment for the use of the bases is blackmail. Whatever the price, it is too high. And if there is to be a payment, it has to be hemmed in with conditions and doled out with the greatest reluctance.

When the cynicism is on the Philippine side, it is even more offensive. For Filipinos to regard the base agreement as simply a money-making proposition suggests a readiness to sell out the nation's birthright. Forget about sovereignty issues? Ignore the social problems that this newspaper has been documenting for the past several days? The fact is that a price tag cannot be put on the sorry situation around Clark and Subic. No payment is adequate to compensate for the crime, drug traffic, prostitution and other forms of social erosion.

If the bases remain in our midst, it is for better reasons than the dollar sign. That is not to say that a monetary factor is not involved in the use of the bases. Of course there needs to be a payment. But the size of the payment should be derived not from how much the traffic will bear or how little is enough. Other considerations are involved, not the least of which is the use to which the bases are put by the United States. In deed, it can be said that to the extent that we are satisfied that the use is wholly for Philippine defense, there is no charge. However, when the bases are employed for purposes not directly related to our security needs that is another matter. Clearly, for example, two million American servicemen stopping off here for a little R & R on the way to somewhere else is a use not related to the defense of the Philippines. Clearly, bringing in U.S. naval personnel for incarceration at Subic after they have been convicted of crimes committed in Guam or on the high seas serves no useful Philippine purpose. Clearly, earmarking thousands of hectares for target practice may sharpen the marksmanship skills of America's Air Force but it adds little directly to this nation's security.

Much of what goes on in the bases, in short, is of little if any value to the Philippines. A good deal of the activity is simply a carry-over of practices dating from the pre-sovereignty period. It is related not the defense of the Philippines but the role of the United States as a superpower, seeking to protect its far-flung national security interests in the Western Pacific, the Indian Ocean and other regions. In this context, the bases serve as a vital way-station in the global reach of American military power. But when so employed we reap no defense benefit. On the contrary, we incur a heavy cost. Our freedom of diplomatic maneuver is constructed to some degree and the Philippines becomes a direct potential target of attack by superpower rivals of the United States. The price of Philippine defense rises accordingly and, in a time of nuclear tension, the risks approach the prohibitive.



In addition to these obvious and direct military considerations, there are other factors that must enter into the calculation of the compensation package. The base lands and their installations, for example, could readily become a part of Philippines development plans if they did not have to be reserved for the "unhampered" operation of American military forces. They could be used, for example, for growing crops and for a variety of commercial and industrial purposes.

Notwithstanding the burden, this nation has been willing to accommodate the United States in its superpower need of the bases. Moreover, we have heretofore blinked at the social costs of these installations. We have also acquiesced in carry-over practices on the bases which in the name of "unhampered operation" are an affront to the nation's sovereignty. This attitude of acceptance stems from a long and intimate association with the United States as well as from a desire to preserve the best of these ties into the future.

An even more compelling reason for the accommodation of the American forces is that the security of these islands is essential not only to our people but also the peace of Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific. While there may be no immediate threats to the Philippines, storms have a way of rising suddenly in this region. That is why there is a mutual defense alliance with the United States to which the base agreements are closely related. The resources which the Philippines on its own can devote to this alliance are extremely limited. It is asking too much therefore to expect some material assistance from an ally whose capabilities, by contrast are immense? That assistance can make a difference in whether or not the Philippine Armed Forces [AFP] will be adequately equipped to do their full part in mutual defense. If the AFP have this capability, the likelihood of the involvement of American manpower in and around these islands will be reduced.

To sum up, then, the Philippines has every reason to require an offsetting payment for the bases to the extent that they are used essentially for unilateral American purposes. We also have a right to expect a sympathetic treatment of our needs for assistance in connection with the mutual security treaty. When the current review is complete, it is to be hoped that a new compensation package will emerge with a bottom line that will be labeled neither "blackmail" nor "fast buck." It should be seen as a valid payment for benefits conferred and costs incurred. The new figure may well be higher than the old. Indeed, in our view it should be higher, much higher. But in any case, the payment for the use of the bases does not require apologies for the asking. Nor should there be reluctance in paying.

#### REVIEW OF BASE LABOR AGREEMENT TO BE SOUGHT

HK130156 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] On the coming bases agreement talks, Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez said he will press for a review as soon as possible of the 1968 base labor agreement covering Filipino workers in U.S. bases in the country. The Philippine envoy to Washington said he will insist on the review on the basis of fairness, equality and justice, the right of workers to bargain collectively, and respect for Philippine sovereignty.

Ambassador Romualdez declared this yesterday in a speech before a meeting of Labor Ministry officials and leaders of Filipino workers unions at Clark and Subic bases. The ambassador is the chief negotiator in the forthcoming Philippine-U.S. talks on the bases accord. Affected by the base labor agreement are some 20,000 Filipino workers who have been complaining of unfair labor practices and wage disparity with their American counterparts.

VIRATA REPORTS WORLD BANK LOANS WILL BE SOUGHT

HK150328 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata yesterday said the Philippines will seek \$1.2 billion in official development assistance for next year when the consultative group chaired by the World Bank meets in July in Paris.

Mr Virata said the amount is more or less the same the Philippines obtained from official development assistance sources like the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the International Monetary Fund this year. He said the amount would finance energy development projects like setting up of more dike or electric power sources, transmission lines, and inter-island connections. Part of the development assistance, according to the prime minister, would be used to build or improve roads, ports, and irrigation systems.

During the consultative meeting, Prime Minister Virata said, the agricultural sector of the country would be discussed.

Earlier, the World Bank noted that the agricultural sector in the Philippines was not receiving the funds it should have compared to the industrial and manufacturing sectors.

VIRATA DISCUSSES COSTS OF MINDANAO DROUGHT

HK070202 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 May 83 p 16

[Text] The drought in Mindanao as well as the peace and order situation in that region will be negative factors that will affect Philippine economic recovery, according to Prime Minister Cesar Virata. The only thing we can do now is to plant as soon as the rains come, Virata said.

"That is why the president has already approved special funding for the seeds since all the farmers already plowed their fields and are ready to plant as soon as the rains come."

While no quantification has yet been made on the exact impact of the drought on the Philippine economy, Virata noted that as much as "1-1/2 crop on the average (or 1-1/2 season for all crops hit) has been affected by the drought."

Virata also explained that while the country is expecting a gross national product (GNP) growth of between 3 percent to 4 percent this year, much will depend on how well prices for export commodities hold up. Although there is some improvement in world prices, we cannot expect much this year." He added that there are important unresolved issues in the world market. For example, an improvement in sugar prices may not help the local industry because of European Economic Community protection of their sugar producers, he implied.

During a press briefing, the prime minister dealt in length with what seems to be his defense against the much publicized move against the prime ministership. "In the first place," he said "there are actually no formal charges." He added that immediately after the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan caucus where charges against the country's economic management were hurled, he had verbally given President Marcos his offer of resignation, which was, however, turned down by the president.

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